

Arthur Miall
18 Bowdler St. E.C.
LONDON, E.C. 4

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1028.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1885.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 3d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

WEST KENT ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS
desiring to support Messrs. ANGERSTERN and LUBBOCK, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Maidstone on the 17th inst., and the Polling on the 20th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

BERKS ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Messrs. BOUVERIE, WALTER, and CRAVEN, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Abingdon on Monday, the 17th inst., and the Polling on Thursday, the 20th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH WILTS ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Mr. T. FRASER GROVE, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Salisbury on Friday, the 14th inst., and the Polling on Monday, the 17th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

NORTH WILTS ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Lord CHARLES BRUCE, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Devizes on the 18th inst., and the Polling on the 21st inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

EAST SURREY ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Messrs. LOCKE KING and BUXTON, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Croydon on the 15th inst., and the Polling on the 18th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

EAST SUSSEX ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Mr. J. G. DODSON and Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Lewes on the 14th inst., and the Polling on the 17th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH DURHAM ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Messrs. BEAUMONT and PEARCE, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place on the 18th inst., and the Polling on the 21st inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH WARWICK ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Lord DUNCAN, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Warwick on the 18th inst., and the Polling on the 21st inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support GEORGE FREDERICK MUNTZ, Esq., in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Colehill on the 17th inst., and the Polling on the 20th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

NORTH HANTS ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Sir H. MILD MAY, Bart., in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Winchester on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and the Polling on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Mr. EDWARD BULLER, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Stafford on Thursday, the 13th inst., and the Polling on Monday, the 17th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

NORTH RIDING ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Mr. MILBANK, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at York on Monday, the 17th inst., and the Polling on Thursday, the 20th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

WEST RIDING of YORK ELECTION.—SOUTHERN DIVISION—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Viscount MILTON and HENRY P. BEAUMONT, Esq., in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Wakefield on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and the Polling on Friday, the 21st inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster.

ISLE of WIGHT ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Sir JOHN SIMEON, Bart., in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Newport on Monday, the 17th inst., and the Polling on Thursday, the 20th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, June, 1885.

SOUTH SALOP ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Mr. R. JASPER MORE, in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Church Stretton on Saturday, the 15th inst., and the Polling on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support T. W. EVANS, Esq., in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Derby on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and the Polling on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support the Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, JAS. HEYWOOD, Esq., F.R.S., and H. YATES THOMPSON, Esq., in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Newton on Monday, the 17th inst., and the Polling on Thursday, the 20th inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, 5, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

WEST NORFOLK ELECTION.—OUT-VOTERS desiring to support Sir W. JONES and B. GURDON, Esq., in connection with the approaching Election, may obtain information by applying to the undersigned. The Nomination will take place at Swaffham on the 19th inst., and the Polling on the 22nd inst.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS, Secretary.
Liberal Registration Association, Queen-square,
Westminster, S.W.

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FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, } Secretaries.
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Inquire at King's Cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.
JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.
Derby, 1885.

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This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

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The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per annum.

The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, 4th August, 1885.

Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

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JAMES COLLIER, B.A., Principal.

The above School, for Boarders only, will be COMMENCED early in August next. The Pupils will have a gentlemanly home, and the training will be calculated to fit them for professional studies, or for commercial life, and to take an honourable position in society. A sound practical acquaintance with the French and German languages will be guaranteed.

Mr. Collier begs to refer to the satisfaction he has already given Parents, and to the great success of his Pupils at the Oxford Local Examinations as criteria of his skill as a teacher.

Communications may be addressed at present to Townhead School, Rochdale; or to the Visitor Office, Southport.

Reference is kindly permitted to the President, Rawdon College, near Leeds.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.

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This school is adapted to the requirements of the Sons of Respectable Trade-men and others. The Premises are First-class, spacious, elevated, and healthy; the rooms are numerous and lofty; there is an excellent well-ventilated school-room and class-rooms; a large playground, lawn, and gardens; with every other convenience.

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The Pupils will return to School on 18th July.

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MERCANTILE PURSUITS OR PROFESSIONAL LIFE,
Is combined with all
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The premises are commodious, the rooms lofty and airy, and
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Of the Rev. W. J. WILSON'S former Pupils, some are engaged in Mercantile Pursuits, others have gained Senior Scholarships in Law and Science, with the degrees of B.A., M.A., and LL.B. in the Queen's University, and have entered the Ministry of the Established and Non-established Churches. One is Assistant Judge in the Civil Service in India.

References to Revs. Dr. Angus, T. Pottenger, C. J. Middle-ditch, S. J. Davis, and W. Walters.

Terms, 22l. to 24l. per annum.

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School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, August 10th.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station.
Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-Class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.

School will be REOPENED on THURSDAY, July 27th.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH.

President and Theological Tutor—Professor CHARLTON, M.A.

Classical and Mathematical Tutor—Professor ANTHONY, M.A.

The SESSION of 1865-6 will BEGIN in SEPTEMBER.

Early application should be made by Candidates for admission.

Information may be obtained of the President, or of the Secretary.

ALFRED ROOKER, Secretary.

COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEEN'S-SQUARE, BLACKPOOL.

Principal—Mr. JAMES CROMPTON, assisted by competent Masters.

In addition to careful religious and moral training, this Establishment offers, at moderate terms, a thorough English and commercial education, along with the Classics, Modern Languages, &c. The Pupils enjoy the advantages of sea air and bathing, and every domestic comfort.

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This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, aided by competent Masters, will REOPEN (N.V.) on THURSDAY, July 27th.

REQUIRED, a CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN to take the JUNIOR CLASSES, and make himself generally useful. None need apply who cannot give suitable testimonials as to character, ability, and experience.

Apply to the Principal, with the usual statements as to salary, &c.

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SEASIDE HOME, WITH EDUCATION, FOR SIXTEEN YOUNG LADIES.

MISS SMITH (daughter of the Rev. J. T. Smith, late of Weymouth) will be glad to send a Prospectus, with other particulars of the School since its establishment in 1849. The present arrangements are adapted to Parents who desire for their Daughters an especially healthy and pleasant residence, much personal attention, and a thorough education, on very moderate terms.

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Terms, &c., on application.

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TRADE MARK.

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A Prospectus of this School will be sent on application.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 25th.

A Prospectus, with a list of Pupils that have distinguished themselves at Public Examinations, may be had on application.

SYDENHAM.—FOREST-HILL LADIES'

COLLEGE is confidently commended to Parents in quest of high Mental Culture and careful Religious Training for their Daughters. Professors—Mrs. C. L. Balfour; John Blockley, John Wase, Louis Diehl, M. A. Mandron, H. Schinzel, R. Quinton, R. W. Buss, Esqs.

For particulars, address the Lady Principal—Mrs. TODD.

HADDO SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH.

Principal—Mr. J. S. BARKER, B.A.

For Prospectuses, &c., apply as above.

N.B.—Mr. B. makes special arrangements for any who may wish to be prepared for College, or University Examinations.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON,

MIDDLESEX, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, 1865.

Applications for prospectuses and admission to the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., head master, at the School.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL,

TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will REASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, August 4th.
Prospectuses may be obtained (by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, HAG-

LEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN, Principal.

Assisted by competent Masters, Resident and Visiting.

School will REOPEN on MONDAY, July 31st.

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Head Master—Mr. J. THORNHILL.

Terms, Twenty Guineas.

A circular on application.

6, PRINCE'S PARK TERRACE, LIVERPOOL.

MRS. BAKER begs to say that her PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE, the Boarders on TUESDAY, August 1st, the Day Pupils on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

VALE HOUSE, WANTAGE, BERKSHIRE.

Mr. STROUD begs to announce that the ensuing Term will COMMENCE JULY 29th.

THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, PEACH-

FIELD, GREAT MALVERN, RECEIVES A LIMITED

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HIRE, constructed with nave and aisles, with sittings for 1,600 people. The building is nearly new, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Apply to Samuel C. Hemming and Co., 21, Moorgate-street, City.

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A HOME in a CHRISTIAN FAMILY is

desired by a well-educated LADY, either as COMPANION, or to take the CHARGE and TRAINING of MOTHERLESS CHILDREN, with the domestic superintendence. First class references.

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SCOTT and ORAM, Drapers, &c., Worcester, have now a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Premium required, and one who has received a sound religious training.

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GENERAL PRACTICE in North Wales, a CLERK who can draw Ordinary Drafts, and is well acquainted with the General Routine of a Country Office.

Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, and references, to D. W., at the office of this Paper.

A YOUNG LADY who has acquired the

French and German Languages on the Continent, who is qualified to instruct advanced pupils in Music, and is acquainted with Latin, desires an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Family. She can furnish unexceptionable testimonials. Reference may be made to the Rev. W. Brock, and E. B. Underhill, Esq., LL.D., London; and to the Rev. J. Aldis, Reading.

Please address, F. E. W., Rev. J. Webb, Stoke Green, Ipswich.

WANTED, a LAD from Twelve to Four-
teen Years of Age, in the Office of the "Nonconformist." He must write well, and be willing to make himself generally useful. A small salary will be given.

Address to the Publisher, 18, Bonaventure-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT with gentle-

manly manners.

Apply to Joseph Gillett, Homoeopathic Chemist, Southport, Lancashire.

REQUIRED by a YOUNG LADY an EN-

GAGEMENT as COMPANION to a LADY. Would

prefer travelling.

For references and full particulars, address R., Post-office, Bicester, Oxon.

WANTED, at CRANFORD HALL

SCHOOL, near Hounslow, Middlesex, a Strong, Active, Respectable FEMALE, over Twenty years of Age, to take CHARGE of the PUPILS' APPAREL, their BED-ROOMS, &c.

Apply to Mr. Verney.

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ARTICLED PUPIL, is REQUIRED in a good SCHOOL, in the vicinity of London. The course of instruction to include French, German, and Music. Terms moderate. References given.

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WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of good address

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T. J. Hookin, Chymist to the Queen, Cowes, I.W.

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NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

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DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

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ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

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LEA and CO.'S lowest summer price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 23s. per ton; Hartlepool, 22s.; Silkestone, first-class, 21s.; second-class, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 18s.; Tansfield Moor, for Smiths, 18s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley, 17s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 14s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and COMPANY'S Offices, High-bury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin, N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

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Morning Coats	30s.	45s.	and	50s.	
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Waistcoats	12s.	13s.	6d.	and	15s.
Frock and Overcoats	36s.	and	55s.		

THRESHER & GLENNY, Outfitters, next door to Somerset House, Strand, London.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1028.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Not the natural town and country, the contrasts of which are forced upon us, who live in town, so regretfully and painfully at this season of the year! Town and country will call up during the next week or fortnight anything but the usual associations. Green trees, purling brooks, sloping landscapes, and bright gardens, will be pushed aside, far away from both memory and thought. The brickly characteristics of the metropolis and the large boroughs will be forgotten, and town and country will be for once identical in feature. The chief meaning of both will consist in hustings, committee-rooms, and what are designated "polling-booths." These features and appurtenances of a General Election are the same everywhere. A committee-room in Lambeth is exactly like a committee-room, say in Stoke Pogis. You see the same red and blue bills and the same sheets of foolscap; chairs of exactly identical pattern; while the room itself has that recognised odour which pertains to all such rooms in English hostleries. The very clerks and messengers wear the same suits and have the same look. They are, in fact, a recognised order in the political constitution of England, and seem compelled, like mutes at funerals, to adopt one uniform expression and one tint of complexion.

Here, however, in election matters, the parallel ends. The scenery may be the same, and some of the inhabitants may resemble each other so closely as to appear to belong to one family, but the people as a whole are different, and the influences which surround them are altogether of another order. Townspeople are the more active, quick, prompt and energetic. Country people are quiet, slow, and reflective. Townspeople soon adopt reforms; country people adopt them very slowly—if, indeed, as a body, they ever adopt them—which is a debateable question. By reason of natural and acquired habit, more than from any external influences which may be brought to bear upon them, they are conservative in their modes of thought and in their purposes of action. They are, however, and must be, less conservative than they were. They have grown during the last six years relatively as well as absolutely. They have been supplied with a more stimulating intellectual food. Literary institutions have multiplied, and some of the best intellect of the age has been employed to teach them new truths of art and science, and therefore to predispose them to accept new truths in politics and statesmanship. Cheap daily newspapers are seen now in the smallest villages, where once the weekly country paper was the only medium of public news and political criticism. The repeal of the tax on knowledge has had the same effect as the repeal of the window tax—there is more light. Information of abuses has excited indignation

and a spirit of resistance against them. "Rights" are talked about, and claimed where once they were not dreamed to be possessed. It is as easy, if not easier, now to abolish a Church-rate in a village as it was thirty years ago to abolish it in Sheffield, Leeds, or Birmingham.

We believe this to be a correct representation of the intellectual and political progress of the country as distinguished from the town during the last few years. But if it be, what ought we not to expect from the country in the next ten days or fortnight? Are we to anticipate the usual result, from the small borough to the county elections? Are we to have men returned to Parliament from these constituencies, who shall be able to neutralise the voice and votes of two-thirds of the whole kingdom? And this, not because country people have not the power to determine otherwise, but because they are a little too indifferent or too cowardly to exercise that power. The result of the country elections for the next Parliament should represent the growth of the country mind since the last General Election. It should prove that there has been a marked and definite progress; that some things have been discovered, and others grasped with firmer hold; that the political conscience is stronger, and has more power with the will; that God's truth is seen with a clearer vision, and held with a dearer tenacity, than was the case when the last "appeal to the country" was made. If it should not be so, what will have been the use of the better laws, the better literature, and the better teaching, which they now possess?

We urge our country friends, as such, to act up more thoroughly to what must be their convictions. There ought to be a gain for Liberal Government and Religious Equality in almost every county in England. We have no doubt this will be, to a large extent, the case. We trust to see Hertfordshire winning one upon the Tory party; South Lancashire ought to win every seat at its disposal. East Surrey we hope to see improved in quality, if not in quantity. The new seats in the West Riding of Yorkshire are, or ought to be, seats for Liberal members. South Essex, from whence Cromwell's Parliament and army drew so many of their adherents, will at last probably return a Liberal. Sir J. Lubbock's election for West Kent would give us a numerical gain, and place a new man of large culture, as well as high social position, in the House of Commons. South Durham is sure to go right. And so, all through the country, except where men calling themselves Liberals, and accepted by some as such, are bidding for seats, who have not yet learned the very elements of political justice.

Some self-sacrifice will be necessary to secure this, and to advance the country representation as the town representation is likely to be advanced. "Out-voters" especially will have to give up their time and money. Local reputations and trade interests may have to be surrendered, but whatever be the sacrifice, it should not be endured that the country, as such, should stand still. We have only to believe, which is the fact, that landlords, squires, and other local planets of the social system, enjoy just as much power as we choose to give them, and no more, and the whole landlord influence is snapped without even an effort. We ask our friends to believe this now, if they never believed it before. If the Welsh people could only see this plain and palpable truth, there would be neither Tory nor State-Churchman representing Wales at the present time. Let the counties and the country towns respond to the call which the metropolis has sent forth. Let them send men fit to associate with a John Stuart Mill, a Göschen, and a Hughes. Let there be a palpable advance on any election that has ever taken place in this country. At such a time as this, the whole kingdom should move, and with one heart, one soul, and one vigorous effort, place the rights of the people, and especially their Christian rights, on a higher vantage ground than they have ever before occupied.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

Two articles in the *Quarterly Review* on the position of the Church of England, one having reference to Mr. Gladstone and the Test Bill, and the other to Mr. Gladstone and the General Election, betoken the alarmed state of the Tory mind. The first article, entitled, "The Church in her Relation to Political Parties," discusses with great gravity the question whether the Church of England may descend into the political arena and fight as others do for her own right, or whether the battle of politics is not too degrading for her. "May she," seriously asks the writer, "use the arm of the flesh in her self-defence?" The state of mind of the person who could put these questions must be one of virgin simplicity, if not of somewhat bucolic ignorance. Imagine an old cannibal inquiring whether he ought to eat meat, and the comparison, though faint, would be just. "Descend into the political arena," and "use the arm of the flesh"! What else but this has the Church of England been doing for the last three hundred years? What else is she doing now?

The question is answered as might be expected, but as though it had never been thought of before. Clergymen must live, and it is necessary to descend into the political arena and use the arm of the flesh to get their living, and in the writer's opinion this is not more political or "secular" than it is for a Dissenting minister to preach a collection sermon. Besides this, it is recognised, after a long argument, that State Churches have never been able to avoid political conflicts; that they accepted this necessity when they accepted endowments, when they consented to establishment, when they authorised their office-bearers to fill secular offices; and that since the time of Constantine they have not been able to avoid political warfare. Therefore the Church of England must descend, if need be, upon the political arena, and fight with political weapons for her rights. It is a curious style of argument—one which our Puritan forefathers would have said was of a "carnal" character, and what others have said to be earthly and sensual. But it is the utmost height which the *Quarterly Review* can gain in order to look down upon the Church's position.

There is another argument, however, viz., that the Church "has to contend against an organization in which every spiritual influence is utilized as a source of success in gaining a purely secular end," which is the Tory's charitable reading and construction of the aim of the Liberation party. It is acknowledged that the danger in which she is placed because of this circumstance is a very peculiar one, and not rated so highly as it deserves to be. "The Church's possessions have evoked envy in sects," and "the Dissenting attack upon the Church has been conducted with great energy and skill, and it cannot be yet spoken of as absolutely past." It is considered, however, to be conclusively proved that Dissent has no genuine hold upon the affections of the people, and that it is powerless in its own unaided strength. Its power lies in its political association with the Liberal party. It is represented to be the object of this party to destroy the creed of the Church, and that they are willing to aid Dissenters in asserting their rights in order that they in their turn may be supported. So—to preserve both—the employment of ecclesiastical influence for political purposes has become a sheer necessity. As though it had ever ceased! Mr. Gladstone's position is next reviewed, and Churchman warned against him, not so much because his own Churchmanship is bad, as because he is the chief strength of the party which seeks to deprive the Church of its privileges, and because he has never made the Church question a paramount question in his recent political alliances. This point is, we must say, skillfully put:—

He is clearly responsible for the persistent aid which

the Government has given to every Dissenting attack upon the Church, and for all the disastrous consequences those attacks would have entailed unless they had been foiled, not by the party which Mr. Gladstone befriends, but by the party to which he is bitterly opposed. It is of course, open to him to accept this responsibility, and to say that he supported the Government because he preferred their policy as a whole, though he differed with them in regard to their conduct towards the Church. This is the only plea open to him, and it is probably the one that he would select. But he cannot avail himself of that plea without admitting that he holds finance and reform, in which he agrees with the Government, to be matters of more importance than the Church, upon which he disagrees with them. In order that the suffrage might be lowered, and certain goods admitted duty free, he was willing to contribute his political strength towards depriving the Church of her endowments in the shape of Church-rates—towards admitting Dissenters to officiate in her churchyards—towards allowing them to shape the studies of the Universities. There are people who think more of duty-free goods than they do of the maintenance of the Established Church or the preservation of religious teaching at the Universities. It is very intelligible that such persons should support Mr. Gladstone with enthusiasm. But there are other persons who think a good deal more of religious Establishments and religious teaching than they do of tariffs. And that any of these should still give their confidence to Mr. Gladstone, and should be willing to quarrel with the Conservative party in order to uphold him, is one of the political puzzles of the day.

And therefore, Churchmen are warned against committing the folly of again trusting the interests of the Church into Mr. Gladstone's hands. This important article concludes as follows:—

The next Parliament will probably have a more momentous influence over the destinies of the Church, than any within recent memory; for the subject matter of its deliberations may be of more than secular importance, and the ill that it may be invited to do is not of a kind that can be repaired. During the next five or six years, we shall probably have to bear the brunt of the attack that has been long maturing, and of which the first skirmishes have already taken place. . . . The attack has been conceived with terrible ingenuity, and will doubtless be carried on with all the energy the enemies of the Church know how to command. Its results will depend upon the spirit which Churchmen shall display. Dissensions may open to it the door of success, and produce calamities of which no man living shall see the close. Union, and energy, and a subordination of every other motive to the one great end, will baffle it for ever.

The second article is on "The Elections," written, of course, before the City had sounded the triumphant Liberal note which it yesterday gave forth. It goes partly over the same ground, and attacks the same person with the same virulence. It considers a new leadership of the Liberal party as inevitable, and judges that Mr. Gladstone may occupy that position. If so, he is committed to a spoliation of the Irish Church, and again, therefore, the country is besought to have nothing to do with him or his party. This elevation of ecclesiastical subjects in the principal organ of Toryism shows more political prescience than we should have conceived a genuine Tory to possess. But what if its solemn appeals be disregarded? What if the country, as we believe it will, increases the number of its Liberal representatives who, though not attached to the party as such, or roaring much for Mr. Brand's whip, will speak and vote with unprecedented energy and persistency in favour of justice in all ecclesiastical matters, taking such matters, if need be, out of the hands of the party itself? This, we judge, will be the result of the elections; and this the response to these passionate appeals to save the Church of England. Well! we hope to save the Church of England, but not after the manner of the *Quarterly Review*. We shall probably do so, and a century hence, have grateful thanks returned for our service.

The *Guardian* chafes under the authority assumed by the State over Convocation. In relation to the recent license to frame a new Canon, it bitterly remarks:—"How consistent such forms were with the principles on which Englishmen were governed by the Tudor princes, every one must admit; to us who are familiar with the maxims and practices of modern policy, they do certainly sound a little arbitrary. Not so think Mr. Hadfield and his crew. The Dissenting advocates of political Liberalism in the press and in Parliament are shocked at the very idea of encouraging notions favourable to the freedom of the Church. But there is no tyrant like your thoroughgoing Liberal in matters which do not square with his own prejudices. Happily such men do not at present govern the country; and we heartily trust that they never will." And yet the *Guardian* will not see that it is the party whom it politely terms "Mr. Hadfield and his crew," which is aiming to free the Church from that government which is so detestable to the *Guardian* itself!

"The Liberation Society and the Elections," is the title of a letter from Mr. John M. Knott to the *Record*. Mr. Knott again exhumes evidence from the Lords' Committee on Church-rates to prove the ulterior design of the Society; but unhappily adds, in disproof of the grand "discovery," which the Lords were said, by his party, to have made, that there is

"evidence that this was the acknowledged purpose for the twenty-one years the Liberation Society has been in operation." Dwelling upon the Special Funds, Mr. Knott waxes wrath about the "mischievous, not to say wicked" intentions of the party, so "inconsistent with the more Christian members of the present generation." Then there are the usual ravings about the abolition of Church-rates being the first "downward step to revolution," and about a "wild democracy." Mr. Knott must regret that he has not succeeded in frightening the merchants of London. Did he expect to do so?

We quote a paragraph, and a very good one, of a contrary nature, from the *Clerical Journal*—expressing, however, our surprise at its appearance there:—"The highest statesmanlike quality is to know when to be firm and when to concede; for a man doggedly determined to have his own way or to swear by any crotchet of his party is not to be trusted where Church interests are concerned. It is pretty well conceded that the stiffness of Laud and Strafford forced on the Great Rebellion and the temporary ruin of the Church of England; and it requires no special gift of prophecy to say that a similar obstinacy now in the rulers of Church and State would be sure to help on the design of the Church's enemies." We commend this sentence to Mr. Knott, and all Committees of Laymen, and Church Institutions, and Defence Associations. There are more words of wisdom in it than they have ever uttered.

OPINIONS OF CANDIDATES ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

(G. F. MUNTZ, LIBERAL, NORTH WARWICK.)

Fully recognising the importance and advantage of the National Church, I desire that its edifices should be maintained, but I wish to see Church-rates abolished, because they are unjust to those who are not members of the Church of England, and because I believe that compulsory contributions for the support of religion are more injurious than beneficial to the cause they are intended to assist.

(HON. H. COWPER, LIBERAL, HERTS.)

I am for the abolition of Church-rates, for I am quite sure that to remove Church-rates would be to remove one great bone of contention between Liberals and Dissenters, which is best got rid of altogether. At the same time, I am, as all my family have been, a member of the Church, and I believe it is to the interest of the Church as it is to the interest of Dissenters that that bill should be brought forward.

(J. C. COBBOLD, CONSERVATIVE, IPSWICH.)

Another most important point with all of them had been the question of the Church. He had had the opportunity of voting on many occasions on the question of Church-rates. He had voted on all occasions against the unconditional abolition of Church-rates, and he should do so again if it should be their pleasure, as he believed it would be, to return him to Parliament; but, although he said that, he should always be ready, and no one would rejoice more than he, to see some measure framed which would be more satisfactory to true Churchmen. He feared it would be very difficult to make it satisfactory to those who dissented from the Church. Nevertheless, if he could satisfy his own conscience that it was such a measure as they ought to accept, he would vote for it, as he had voted for one already. He could not say that any measure which had hitherto been brought forward was one which entirely met his ideas of a satisfactory arrangement, but he had voted for the second reading of a bill having that object in view, believing that when the bill got into committee it might be so modified as to make it acceptable to true Churchmen.

(JAMES HEYWOOD, LIBERAL, SOUTH LANCASHIRE.)

My own opinion is that Lord Derby has made a great mistake, at all events so far as this country is concerned, in throwing out the bill for altering the Roman Catholic oaths, a bill which was opposed by your three county members. In order that the meeting might more clearly understand what alterations Mr. Monsell proposed, Mr. Heywood read the oath which was adopted in 1849, and which was at present taken by the members of the House, and continued to say—This is a tremendous oath to be taken by any man. I will tell you the position in which it places a Roman Catholic member, representing some constituency, perhaps, in the south of Ireland, where the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics. If the question came on for inquiry into the ecclesiastical endowments of the Church, the Maynooth grant, or the Presbyterian grant, how was the Roman Catholic member to deal with it? Is he to be allowed to speak? He feels that the endowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland is a monstrous injustice, when the great majority of the people are Roman Catholics, and yet this oath debars him from discussing the question. We are not allowed to shake a cobweb of the Church in Ireland, lest some calamity should arise. Mr. Heywood then read the oath as altered by the bill supported by Mr. Monsell, and said:—I think that oath, as altered, is sufficient to satisfy every person; and I wish my Roman Catholic friends to understand the unreasonableness of the grounds taken by the opponents of the measure. With regard to the Church-rates, we get on very comfortably in London, where no legal proceedings are taken to enforce them, and there is no rate; and yet the Church is in very good order, while at the same time everybody is quite satisfied. If you stop legal proceedings there will be an end to Church-rates in a very short time. I am quite in favour of giving up the Church-rates, and I think all compulsory payment of the rate ought to be abolished. With reference to endowed schools, when I was in North Lancashire some of my constituents used to say to me, "It is all very well to improve the great Universities, but I am going to send my children to the grammar-school, and I should be very glad to have that reformed." I believe in the course of another year that subject will

be before the Legislature. There is a commission now at work, and I deem it of great importance that these grammar-schools should be adapted to modern wants, and constituted so as to give a good classical education. A good deal of the business of Manchester is carried on by men from a foreign land who have come here because the local inhabitants are not able to speak French or German. The commercial strength of England would be much greater than it is if there was an improvement in these schools.

(MR. W. TITE, LIBERAL, BATH.)

I was born a Churchman, I was christened a Churchman, and I am a Churchman still. As to Church-rates, I will just give you an instance. I live in an enormous parish, containing 76,000 inhabitants, being something like 20,000 more than the whole of Bath. I am well acquainted with the clergyman, and we have built five churches, besides schools, and the poor are well looked after. In that parish there was a Church-rate, because a handsome church which was much required was built on the security of a Church-rate. That system went on for years, but gentlemen who then paid compulsory Church-rates now pay voluntarily a sum which meets all the requirements of that large parish. I consider as a Churchman that I am what I am by the grace of God's providence, but I have no right to call upon any other man to support a Church with which he has no sympathy. (Hear, hear.) Those who differ from the Church of England support their own places of worship, and they do so handsomely. We find churches rising over the land, but do we not also find beautiful edifices for worship erected by persons who are not members of Establishments? As Col. Hogg said, Church-rates are in a very unsatisfactory condition. I, as a Churchman, heartily wish that they were given up; I hope they will be soon, and I have no doubt they will.

(A. GOLDSMID, CONSERVATIVE, NORWICH.)

An attached member of our Protestant Church, I would desire to give to others that perfect freedom which I claim for myself, and whilst anxious to uphold our time-honoured institutions, would offer no factious opposition to any measures which appear to me beneficial, with whomsoever they may originate.

(E. HOWES, CONSERVATIVE, EAST NORFOLK.)

In the ensuing Parliament great questions affecting both Church and State will be brought forward. I trust to be found among those who, in matters touching the Church, will support its establishment and connection with the State as of vital importance to all classes of the community, including Nonconformists themselves. At the same time, I advocate tolerance of all religious opinions.

(S. G. SMITH, CONSERVATIVE, AYLESBURY.)

As an attached member of the Church of England, I have felt it my duty to oppose the abolition of Church-rates; but I hope the time is not far distant when some measure on this subject may receive the sanction of Parliament, and which, while doing justice to all, shall not offend the religious scruples of any.

(THOS. DAKIN, LIBERAL, THETFORD.)

While it is impossible in a brief address to discuss at length the many questions likely to occupy the attention of the new Parliament, I deem it right to declare myself a firm supporter of all measures tending to promote and secure the civil and religious liberty of our country; and, whilst I have been throughout life a sincere member of the Established Church, I shall ever be in favour of all measures which may satisfactorily adjust any disputes between Churchmen and Nonconformists, and tend to relieve conscientious Dissenters from any liabilities under which they may labour.

(H. D. POCHIN, LIBERAL, STAFFORD.)

I am in favour of the ballot, non-intervention in the affairs of foreign countries, economy in our war expenditure, the abolition of compulsory Church-rates, and also of widening the basis of our universities to such an extent as to make them national institutions, sharing their advantages among all classes of the community.

(E. A. LEATHAM, LIBERAL, HUDDERSFIELD.)

I expect that the new Parliament will apply itself vigorously to domestic legislation. Much yet remains to be done. The Bankruptcy Law and the Law of Settlement are still in an unsatisfactory state. Religious freedom is as yet only partially established, and the great question of the representation of the people remains in abeyance. As respects the abolition of Church-rates, the maintenance of the Irish Church endowment, and of religious tests at the Universities, my views are well known to you. Nor have you any doubt as to my sentiments with regard to reform. It is deplorable that so little has been done with a view of meeting the engagements of the Government and the just expectations of the people.

(T. D. ACLAND, LIBERAL, NORTH DEVON.)

I voted for the Oxford Tests Abolition Bill, conscientiously believing that the hold of sound religion over the cultivated intellect of the rising generation will not be loosened, but probably strengthened, if the general principles of that measure, after due consideration of the details, shall be embodied in a law.

With regard to other measures affecting the Established Church and the Dissenting communities, which may be proposed in the next Parliament, I can only assure you that I shall approach the consideration of all such questions under the conviction that the security and influence of the Church as a national institution, and even the development of its resources, by the co-operation of the clergy and laity, will be promoted by a due regard for the feelings of Dissenters, and by the removal of just causes of irritation.

(J. F. STUART WORTLEY, LIBERAL, SHEFFIELD.)

I am a member of the Church of England, and as such would sanction no measure which seemed to be capable of doing her injury, but as I am confident that the imposition of Church-rates often is rather calculated to weaken her interests than to strengthen her claims on the people, I shall be glad to support a measure for a satisfactory disposal of the question, by compromise or otherwise.

The removal of civil and religious disabilities would always have my decided approval.

(W. COKE, LIBERAL, EAST NORFOLK.)

I have not thought it right to support any of the measures which have been lately introduced for the settlement of Church-rates. Church-rates are at best but an uncertain mode of attaining the object proposed—

leading to constant struggles and the exhibition of religious party-feeling, most undesirable on such a subject, and exclusive of the questionable nature of their origin. I think it would be for the best interests of the Church that they should be entirely done away, provided that the right to maintain the fabric of our churches is recognised by the legislature as being, like the tithe rent charge, and the glebe, the property of the Church as a corporation independently of its connection with the State. I believe these views are shared by many of the best and most earnest Churchmen, and that the feeling of duty and affection now felt towards the Church by her members, and the large funds raised for the purposes of Church extension, are a guarantee that the work of reparation would be better done by diocesan boards, consisting of clergy and laity. If such a course were adopted, no conscientious Dissenter could object, and Churchmen ought to be satisfied that having the power to perpetuate, they have voluntarily removed, the cause of so much contention and ill-feeling. At the same time, I distinctly decline to support any measure on this subject that does not originate with the Government.

(MR. HAIG, CONSERVATIVE, LAMBETH.)

Now, gentlemen, I tell you candidly I am, with John Wesley, conscientiously and from conviction a member of the Established Church, and I stand by the Church and the Queen. But if you think because I am myself a conscientious Churchman that I am illiberal or narrow-minded, I respectfully deny it. As to free-trade, I read Adam Smith at college, and was a free-trader before either Earl Russell or Mr. Gladstone avowed those doctrines, and when every shilling was of importance to me I gave my humble subscription to the Anti-Corn Law League; so I have always for twenty years humbly supported the London City Mission, which tries to join both Dissenters and Churchmen together in striving to do some good to the humble and to the poor. I am, therefore, neither a bigot in religion nor a fossilised Tory in politics, but I conscientiously think our Established Church and her Liturgies are the best in the world.

Now let me discuss with you in a few words, and in all candour, the question of Church-rates. By the law as it stands the majority of ratepayers in every parish throughout England, if they are dissatisfied with the clergyman or his conduct can abolish Church-rates for themselves and for the time in their own parish, as you have done in yours. But this Church-rate is a rate upon property. Now, gentlemen, in my opinion it is one of the noblest glories and honours of the people of England that in nearly 10,000 parishes they declare from year to year unequivocally that they will continue to tax themselves and the property of their parishes in order to maintain and repair the noble buildings dedicated to the public worship of Almighty God by the piety of our ancestors. But I say that this law of Church-rates, considered as a political law to decide such questions by the vote of the ratepayers, seems to me of the very essence of true freedom and of our local liberties; for it is a liberty to have the right to tax ourselves and our properties for the due and decent worship of Almighty God, and every ratepayer, however humble, has his vote on the subject.

Instead, therefore, of abolishing such an excellent law as this, I would improve and extend our Church-rate laws into a school-rate law, to teach all the poor people in every parish the doctrines of the New Testament (if their parents so insisted, without note, creed, or comment).

(LORD BANELAGH, CONSERVATIVE, MIDDLESEX.)

As a member of the Church of England, I should always regard with jealousy any legislative attempt to detract from her influence or endanger her well-being; on these grounds I should oppose the unconditional abolition of the Church-rate, but am prepared to vote for any plan which will meet the reasonable objections of our Dissenting friends to the present system.

(J. H. FOX, CONSERVATIVE, MARYLEBONE.)

As to the question of Church-rates, Dissenters are a large and most respectable class, and their opinions are entitled to great respect. Church-rates in my opinion ought not to be made a conquering card to the one party or the other. The Church has its rights, and they are ancient ones; I therefore think that whatever legislation may take place upon this question it ought to be in a spirit of fairness, and in such a spirit I should at all times be willing to consider it.

(A. GRANT, CONSERVATIVE, KIDDERMINSTER.)

Church-rates. — This vexed question still remains unsettled; nor can this excite surprise when it is considered that the measures hitherto proposed, having abolition for their object, mean simply confiscation. Though a member of the Church of England, I am an advocate for the largest possible liberty of conscience for every denomination or sect, and should therefore be prepared to support any satisfactory measure having compensation, in some form or other, for the abolition of Church-rates, so as to relieve those persons who at present have to support their own places of worship as well as of the Church to which they do not belong. Subject to this alone, I am for the full maintenance of the privileges belonging to the Church of England.

(B. HARDWICKE, LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE, PEMBROKE.)

Anxious to maintain the Established Church, I shall act upon the sound policy that her best bulwark is a just and generous recognition of the rights and privileges of other denominations.

(RICHARD YOUNG, LIBERAL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.)

With respect to the question of Church-rates, being myself a warm supporter of the Church, yet having seen the admirable working of the voluntary system in the Church of England, I am in favour of their total abolition.

(R. PADMORE, LIBERAL, WORCESTER.)

I have uniformly voted for extension of the suffrage in counties as well as in boroughs; for the abolition of Church-rates, and for the removal of oaths or tests which impose disabilities on Dissenters and Roman Catholics, or make invidious distinctions between them and their fellow-subjects.

(A. C. SHERIFF, LIBERAL, WORCESTER.)

I am a thorough friend of education, but of education conducted, wherever assisted by the State, on strictly unsectarian principles; and that, though I claim to be a sincere member of the Church of England, I am opposed, in what I conceive to be the true interest of that Church, to the compulsory levy of Church-rates, or the maintenance of any laws which interfere with the inalienable rights of free conscience.

(W. MORRISON, LIBERAL, PLYMOUTH.)

I should vote for the abolition of Church-rates, as being an impost, unjust, injurious to the real interest of the Church of England, and opposed to the spirit of the age; and being convinced, the more I consider the subject, that any other settlement is impracticable.

I wish to see the means of education brought within the reach of all, if possible, by an enlargement of the present system; and as a necessary complement to any scheme of general education, to see removed those restrictions which confine in practice the benefits of our two great Universities to the members of one Church alone.

(THOMAS BRASSEY, JUN., LIBERAL, DEVONPORT.)

All judicious measures designed to give to Nonconformist fellow citizens a complete freedom from religious disabilities shall have my earnest support, and, as an attached member of the Church of England, I believe that her influence will be confirmed and strengthened among the members of other religious denominations, when their feelings towards her are no longer embittered by the sense of injustice.

(J. D. A. SAMUDA, LIBERAL, TAVISTOCK.)

As a member of the Church of England, I should like very much to have seen a satisfactory solution of the vexed question of Church-rates arrived at by general consent; but as all parties have failed in their well-meant attempts to accomplish this desirable result, I am persuaded that the Established Church will gain in respect and stability, and be best served, by not constraining those who dissent from its ritual to contribute to its support, and I shall vote in favour of abolition of Church-rates.

(LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR, FLINTSHIRE.)

With respect to Church-rates, I am prepared to vote, as I have hitherto, for their total abolition, all compromises having, in my opinion, proved ineffectual.

(— THOMPSON, LIBERAL, LANCASHIRE.)

In religious questions I do not believe that I can do better than to follow my kind friend Mr. Heywood; for I think that he understands them as well, and entertains them in as free and liberal a spirit, as any man in the country.

(W. FREEMANTLE, CONSERVATIVE, BRISTOL.)

He had been told that he was a High-Church Puseyite, and it had been repeated more than once—(a voice: "You are right," and laughter).—He had only to go on, as often as the observation was made, contradicting and saying that in Church matters, as in other matters, he was a moderate man. Those gentlemen who asked about Church-rates perhaps thought there was a great hardship involved in the present law. At all events, that law in their great towns enabled those who objected—unless they were in a small minority—to object with success, and rid themselves of the burthen of the rate. There were parishes in which disputes existed, disputes which he was very sorry to see were allowed to go on, because he for one should only be glad to see a bill introduced by which every man could conscientiously go forward and say, "My conscience won't allow me to pay this rate." He would not ask him for more than that. But when they came to the country parishes, there were many in which there was very little disagreement, and for hundreds of years the people had gone on quietly voting and paying for church-rates as a matter of course, and it would be scarcely fair, for the sake of one or two dissentients, to deprive a parish of that old and constitutional mode of raising the funds for the parish church. The rate was practically considered as a burthen upon the land, whatever people might say; the tenant who came in knew there was an outgoing, and calculated accordingly; and if they gave up Church-rates that tenant would have so much money put in his pocket, unless the landlord stepped in and raised the rent.

DISSENTERS' DISABILITIES.

The following circular has been issued by the Committee of Dissenters of the Three Denominations:—

Dear Sir,—The committee of the deputies of the several congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the three denominations—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist—in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, think it desirable, in prospect of the approaching general election, to follow the plan adopted by their predecessors on former occasions, and to suggest to their constituents the great importance of ascertaining that the candidates who are now asking for their votes will support in Parliament the removal of those disabilities under which Nonconformists suffer. Many questions affecting us still await solution in Parliament, but two measures stand prominently out which require settlement, and which will in all probability during the existence of the Parliament now to be elected be dealt with in some form. The committee allude to the questions of the Abolition of Church-rates, and the freedom of national education; and if Liberal candidates will vote in favour of these two questions, it may with confidence be predicted that they will also support such other measures of relief as may come before Parliament.

The first question, namely, the abolition of Church-rates, has now been before Parliament continually for more than twenty years. It is admitted by statesmen on both sides of the House that the question ought to be settled, and it is for the electors now to say how it shall be settled. We, as Nonconformists, have always contended for the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates, and we are not disposed to accept anything short of this. Nothing appears to us to be more equitable than to throw the expenses of the maintenance of Divine worship in a Church on those who attend the services of that Church, and nothing more inequitable than to tax for such expenses those who do not attend the services of that Church but who prefer other forms of worship.

The second question—namely, freedom of national education without the imposition of religious tests—has been before the House of Commons in this and in past sessions in several forms. The bill introduced this session into the House of Commons by Mr. Goschen, one of the M.P.'s for the City of London, for the abolition of tests at Oxford, was similar to that introduced last session by Mr. Dodson. Last year, after the principle of the bill had been affirmed on the second reading, it was defeated on the final division by a majority of two. This year the second reading was carried by a majority of sixteen, after which the bill was withdrawn, as it was too late in the session to proceed further with the measure, and it is not unreasonable to expect that if men are re-

turned to Parliament now who are disposed to do justice to Nonconformists in this question, that we shall, within a few years, see our great national universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which were originally founded for the benefit of all classes, but the honours and emoluments of which have, for many years past, been engrossed by one section of the community only, thrown open freely to all, without the imposition of ecclesiastical tests.

Impressed with the importance to Nonconformists of united action at this present time, the committee earnestly suggest to you that, before giving your vote and influence to any candidate, you should obtain a definite reply to the two questions:—1. Are you willing to vote for the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates? 2. Are you willing to vote for the abolition of ecclesiastical tests at the universities, and at grammar-schools throughout the country? An attentive perusal of the addresses of the candidates, and the personal communication which the committee have had with many of them, lead us to conclude that in the City of London, and in the metropolitan boroughs and counties, there will be no difficulty in finding Liberal candidates prepared to give these pledges.

Signed, by order of the Committee,
CHARLES REED, Deputy-Chairman,
C. SHEPHERD, Secretary.

24, Moorgate-street, July 7.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE WEST KENT ELECTION.

Mr. Joseph R. Lowe, of Tonbridge, protests in the *Star* against the policy of the Liberation Society, in urging their supporters to withhold or to withdraw their promises to Mr. Angerstein on account of his conduct in the matter of the Oxford Tests Bill. "Their supporters hereabouts," he says, "are in dudgeon. Mr. Angerstein might well be opposed as a candidate for Greenwich upon the University question, but it is past the endurance of my fellow Liberationists to bring forward this sectarian opposition relative to the county election." "An Elector of West Kent," in reply, remarks that Mr. Lowe is guilty of the intolerance he himself deprecates.

If "Mr. J. C. Williams" had said that it was "past endurance" that any of the members of the Liberation Society should vote for such a man as Mr. Angerstein, I am certain that Mr. J. R. Lowe and all his fellow Liberationists would have denounced it, and justly, as downright intolerance. But is it anything better in him? I have received no advice, much less dictation, from the Liberation Society, but it is most certainly my purpose to withhold my vote from Mr. Angerstein unless his Liberalism will comprehend the "Oxford Tests Bill," and I shall do this from a sincere conviction that I shall by so doing best serve the cause of true Liberalism, and the sooner secure for Mr. J. R. Lowe and many others the electoral franchise. It is by no means to be taken for granted, in spite of hustings speeches, that such men will help forward the cause of Reform. Judging from their conduct during the last Parliament, they are much more likely on any and every pretence to hinder it. I do not see that the fact of withholding my vote from Mr. Angerstein will endanger the return of Sir W. J. Lubbock, for whom I intend to plump. As I act entirely on my own sense of duty, I have nothing to do with any breach of contract on the part of the Liberation Society; but I am persuaded that no such charge can fairly be brought against that society on account of the advice tendered on this occasion. If such advice as Mr. Lowe complains of has been given—of which I have no personal knowledge—I should contend it is quite in harmony with the declared electoral policy of the Liberation Society. If Mr. Angerstein can be brought up to the standard of Liberalism adopted by his colleague, he will stand as good a chance of being returned; if not, let him take the consequences, and retire, as he certainly will, into private life. I may be wrong, but it is at least my profound conviction that we must have less of compromise and more of stern principle. We may suffer by such a course a little at first, but in the end we shall gain immensely. I have no doubt that Mr. J. R. Lowe is a sincere Liberal, but we differ as to the best method of securing the same end. At the same time, I hope many of the advanced Liberals of West Kent will adopt the advice which he says the Liberation Society has given them, and which he so strongly, and, as I think, unwisely, deprecates. The society—its enemies themselves being judges—has the gift of almost superhuman wisdom, and, with its past history and conduct before me, I should feel much safer under its guidance than under that of its somewhat singular friend, J. R. Lowe, whoever he may be.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL AT BOSTON.

The National Council of American Congregational Churches met at the Old South Church, Boston, on Wednesday, the 14th of June, at three o'clock p.m. The Rev. Dr. Stone, of Park-street Church, welcomed the delegates to this ancient cradle of American Congregationalism, and the committee to select officers for the permanent organisation reported a list which was unanimously approved. Governor W. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, was chosen moderator. The Old South Church being found ill adapted for the meeting, the sessions were held in Mount Vernon Church (Dr. Kirks'), Ashburton-place.

The first business of Thursday, after the meeting had been opened by devotional exercises, conducted by Dr. Vaughan, was the sermon, delivered by President Sturtevant, of Illinois College. His text was in Jeremiah vi. 16, "Ask for the old paths," &c. The discourse was an able and fearless exposition of the influence of the Congregational church order in originating and forming the national character and institutions, and of the obstacles which prevented its prevalence west and south of New England. It was listened to with profound attention for two full hours.

On resuming the regular course of business it was reported that 440 delegates had already been enrolled as in attendance, of whom 217 were from New England, and 129 from the West. On the motion of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of New York, a message was

adopted by the Council, to be telegraphed to the President of the United States, assuring him of their profound sympathy in his great and trying labours.

The standing committee were appointed, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the reception of delegates and honoured guests from England, Wales, and Canada: Rev. Drs. Vaughan and Raleigh, from the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Dr. Massey, from England; Messrs. J. Thomas, C. R. Jones, Esq., and John Griffiths, from Wales; and Rev. Dr. Wilkes, from Canada.

The MODERATOR first addressed the foreign visitors in an impressive manner. They had been contending, he said, not only for the preservation of their own free Government, but for the preservation of humanity and Christianity throughout the civilised world. They had subdued the rebellion, and in doing it had laid their sons and brothers on the altar of patriotism, had seen their beloved President stricken down, and sorrow and mourning fill the land. Yet from these great sorrows and sacrifices the members of the Christian churches would now turn cheerfully to present duties. And they felt grateful in such an hour to have the minds of Christian brethren in other countries turned with interest towards them.

Dr. VAUGHAN then addressed the assembly. He said that Dr. Raleigh and himself had been deputed by the Congregational churches of England and Wales to express to that assembly their most cordial greeting.

They have laid it upon us to assure you of their sincere sympathy with everything touching your welfare as American Congregationalists, and with everything pertaining to the social and to the religious interests of your great country. I ought to assure you that the members of the Congregational Union of England and Wales are men who always have been, and are now, so far as my knowledge goes, to a man, opposed to the slave system—men who have pronounced it to be an unchristian, unrighteous, and iniquitous system, that should die, that must perish. (Applause.) They did not all of them see, as you may perhaps have been aware, in the earlier stages of your struggle, what policy was the best for your country and for the slave, but there was no difference in them arising from one portion being friends of your country, and the other not. No such difference existed. They were all your friends, whether mistaken in judgment or right in judgment; and now, to a man, they receive the issues of your great struggle, looking upon them as having come to pass under the influence of a higher hand than the hand of a man. They congratulate you upon the extinction of that system that brought on the war, and rejoice in the prospect of the better days which they believe to be awaiting humanity here and humanity everywhere, through you. (Applause.) Mr. Chairman, in brief, there are not upon God's earth—no, not upon God's earth—hearts beating more truly towards this country, more as a brother's heart should beat, than the hearts of the men who constitute the Congregational Union of England and Wales. (Applause.)

After referring to the Congregationalism he saw around him as distinctly and emphatically English, he traced the common ancestry and history of Congregationalism in the two countries, which reminded him of the two streams of some noble river which after being divided were again united, and rolled on with greater force than ever.

Here are two streams: your stream of Congregationalism in America, our stream in England, and today, sir, the two come together, and we are one. (Loud applause.) Will you excuse me if I ask you to give me your hand in token of this union? (The Moderator and the speaker clasped hands amid enthusiastic applause.) This is a happy day to me, sir. May the power be powerless and fail, come whence it may, that would ever divide men whom God has joined together by a common blood and a common faith! (Applause.)

English Congregationalism had, he said, beyond all other systems, pronounced upon the grand question of the union of Church and State.

The early settlers of this country, indeed, were placed in peculiar circumstances, and if they did not see everything in relation to this principle at once, it was sure to be seen; and at this moment I could, were this the place for doing it, direct your attention to what is passing in Europe, which shows very clearly that the first order of minds in Europe are beginning to find their way to our principle of English independency, as presenting the grand secret by means of which to put an end to that broil of ages—the mingling of the ecclesiastical with the civil. We have Emperor marshalled against Pope, and Pope against Emperor; we have hierarchies rising against nationalities, and nationalities rising against hierarchies. We have men coming forth not merely from schools of theology, but from the departments of high statesmanship—such men as Guizot and Laboulaye—and affirming, in their own way, that the great principle by which an end is to be put to this protracted strife, is the principle by which men learn to give unto God the things which are God's, while they give unto Caesar the things that are his. Our friend, M. Monod, can tell you a little how French thought is working in this direction; what M. Bersier and M. Pressensé and others, are doing to illuminate the French mind upon this great principle. Then there is M. Vinet, a man who, coming out from an order of things very unlike ours, was brought, by the influence of light, to embrace the principle we hold. The great Cavour learned to take up the maxim, "A free Church in a free State," as what the people want. "Very good as far as it goes," say some, more enlightened yet. "Free churches in a free State—that is what we want." (Applause.) You can never have one church in any state that would not be a favoritism to some and a wrong to others. You must look to a grand tolerance of variety; more or less, if there is to be really a system of liberty for men—and our principles go in that direction.

Their mission was to express sympathy with their American brethren in their late trial, and in meeting the great social, moral, and religious responsibilities which devolved upon them now that that trial

might be said to have passed. With nations as with individuals, true greatness was not to be realised without suffering. It came as by travail. It was not a little edifying to see how discipline of that sort was made to ripen manhood.

Misconceptions of all kinds have been abroad concerning you, some in quarters where you may have expected them, others in quarters where you expected better things. You have had to bear that. Malignity in every form and grade has levelled its shafts against you, and that in your hour of trial. That, too, you have had to bear. Even the dastard villainies of assassination have been allowed to have their place in the cup of which you have been made to drink. We feel for you in all this. But be of good cheer. A dark day has passed over you, but it is that the days to come may be brighter and better. Friends who have not, and could not, understand your case, have come to see it as it is. Enemies have predicted a thousand times that, should any such strain come upon your institutions as we have seen come upon them within the last few years, they would be snapped asunder, and proclaim to all men their worthlessness. Well, the strain has come, and these prophets of evil have proved false prophets; your institutions have not broken down—they are safe, they will be more consolidated than ever. (Loud applause.) Yes, and this has happened in the sight of all the nations; to the free, and the friends of freedom everywhere, it has gone forth as a new song of hope; to the oppressor, and the upholders of oppression everywhere, it has gone as a knell of despair. Democracy, it is seen, can be united, can show celerity in action, and concentrated energy, to the last. (Cheers.)

The speaker then dwelt upon the marked progress of England during the past half-century. She was never younger than at that day.

What I wish you to see is how admirably the two countries are mated, not to become the destroyers of each other, but the liberators and benefactors of mankind. (Applause.) We have a great mission devolved upon us, which, if it should only be given us to see it, will be found rich in blessing for the world's future. Are our respective peoples capable of rising to this level? Are we capable of subordinating a thousand lesser irritations to this grand idea and purpose? It will be a difficult thing to do, and it will be done only as we feel it to be difficult. The English jack and the stars and stripes are destined to float side by side in every harbour of the world. The products of your country and of ours will compete with each other in the markets of all lands; and we only need look to the history of England and Holland two centuries ago to see how difficult it is for nations so conditioned to be at peace. There will be bad men in your country, who will be for war, and bad men in my country who will take up the same cry, and my last word to you is, let the good men of both nations combine to ensure that we shall be one—one for God, one for humanity. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Raleigh, Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, and Dr. Massey then addressed the assembly. The speech of the former is spoken of by the *New York Independent* as "a splendid effort," by which the whole assembly was alternately moved to enthusiasm and to tears. Mr. Thomas, from Wales, followed. He said there were in Wales 400 Congregational churches, with 95,000 communicants, and 86,000 Sunday-school children. They have all been the unshaken friends of the United States. He closed by giving a Christian salutation in his own euphonious tongue.

On Friday, the Rev. THEODORE MONOD, of Paris, appeared as a delegate from the churches of France. His address was long, but full of interest, and very gratifying to the council. He described the enthusiasm which prevailed among the Free Churches at the final triumphs of the Union, and of the influence which our success would have upon the nations and governments of Europe. He ventured very modestly, and without the slightest approach to dictation or even advice, to express the feelings and wishes of his countrymen concerning the punishment of death for simple treason. He said:—

If you accuse and convict Jefferson Davis of responsibility for the starving of your prisoners, the firing of your cities, the introduction of infected clothing into the North, or especially of the assassination of your noble and beloved Lincoln, all France will say Amen and Amen. But if you try and execute him for endeavouring to overthrow a human government, you convict with him the best and most patriotic and most Christian men of France, who have done, or will do, the same thing. You put a terrible weapon into the hand of the despots of Europe, which they will use with terrible effect. We wait with trembling anxiety your decision on this point.

Mr. BEECHER moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a judicious reply to the addresses. Dr. Bacon is chairman of the committee, with Mr. Beecher, President Sturtevant, Prof. J. B. Walker, and Dr. Anderson.

The rest of the day and of Saturday were occupied with the reading of documents prepared by the committees who were appointed by the New York Conference to bring forward subjects for the consideration of the Council. The first read was by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., on the Declaration of Christian Faith. After an historical recital of the historic uses of such declarations, and of the present importance of a union of sentiment and confidence among all Christians, especially for the defence of the Word of God, now assailed by multifarious and dangerous errors, which strike at the foundations of all religion, he submitted a statement as a suitable testimony against these prevailing evils. The various documents read were referred to large committees, for consideration and report. A large committee was also appointed to report on "The State of the Country," with the Rev. T. M. Post, D.D., of St. Louis, for chairman.

THE CHURCH INSTITUTION AND THE ELECTION.—The following advertisement has been appearing daily in the newspapers:—"The Executive Committee of

the Church Institution express a hope that Churchmen at the coming General Election will be true to their principles, and support only those candidates who will oppose measures hostile to the Church. The following questions to candidates are suggested:—Will you resist the total abolition of Church-rates? The admission of Dissenters to the government of the Universities? The secularisation of Church property? The separation of Church and State?"

LORD DERBY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Lord Derby has been called to account by Dr. Bakewell, a Roman Catholic gentleman in Staffordshire, who supports Mr. Beresford Hope at Stoke, for his speech on the Roman Catholic Oath Bill. The noble lord in his reply regrets that any observations of his should be construed to the prejudice of a Conservative candidate, and would still more regret to give just cause of offence to any of his fellow-countrymen; "but I could not consent hastily," he says, "and without knowing the feelings of Protestants generally, to abrogate an oath which was introduced, and on the proposition of the highest Roman Catholic authorities, as a safeguard to the Established Church." With regard to the particular expression which has been so much objected to—the phrase about "keeping the muzzle" on the Romanists—Lord Derby says:—

Anyone who will do me the favour of looking at my speech will see that, if there were anything offensive in the expression, I am not responsible for it, but that I have referred to it as having been a phrase, which I characterized as being "more forcible than elegant," or some such expression, introduced by Mr. Kennedy, a member of Parliament recently returned for an Irish county, and mainly by the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, and who clung so perseveringly to the expression that when replied to as having spoken of "unlocking the lips of members," he interrupted by saying, "The words I used were 'unmuzzle the senators!'" Quoting his words, I followed up his metaphor. I certainly, however, should not have done so had I imagined that it would be capable of an offensive interpretation.

NONCONFORMITY IN THE DIOCESE OF EXETER.—The diocese of Exeter includes the two counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, the whole population of which, by the census of 1861, did not exceed 844,000 souls. The Bishop has enjoyed the see since 1830. He is a man almost unequalled upon the Episcopal bench for talent, eloquence, and energy. His cathedral staff is powerful in point of numbers and ability. His parochial clergy will, as a body, bear a comparison with those of any other diocese for Church feeling and energy. And yet there is not a diocese in England where the *odium theologum* has been more rampant, or where differences of opinion on religious subjects are disfigured by greater personal animosities. Nowhere is Nonconformity more powerful than in the diocese of Exeter. In some counties, and particularly in the manufacturing districts, the Dissenters may be numerically stronger; but a more resolute stand against the political rule of the Church has nowhere been made than in the counties of Devonshire and Cornwall. We do not speak now of the dissensions he has occasioned among his own clergy, or the scandal which the Bishop has from time to time brought upon the Church by his high-handed, overbearing, and intolerant method of dealing with his clergy. We speak of the influence exercised by the Nonconformists within the diocese, especially among the working-classes, and we venture to assert that it exceeds that of the Church of England, notwithstanding the immense energy shown by the latter in different populous localities to establish her supremacy.—*London Review*.

Religious Intelligence.

NEW WESTMINSTER CHAPEL.

The truly noble structure erected for the Congregational church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Samuel Martin has, since our last issue, been opened for Divine worship by a series of dedicatory services, although in many respects the building is yet far from completion. As it stands on the site of the original Westminster Chapel, which was erected about twenty-five years ago by the Metropolis Chapel Fund Association, it has been necessary, during the erection of the new building, to provide for the accommodation of the congregation in a temporary iron church, upon a piece of vacant ground near Victoria-street; and, the ground upon which this stands being immediately required for other purposes, the congregation have been compelled, at some inconvenience, to take possession of their new chapel in an unfinished state. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, all who visited the place at the dedicatory services must have been impressed with a sense of its great beauty and thorough fitness for the purposes for which it is designed. With an assemblage of considerably more than two thousand persons comfortably accommodated in wide and convenient seats, the building has no appearance of crowding, and all can see and hear with comfort, while several hundreds more might be accommodated in the aisles and vacant spaces. As a perfect model of a large place of worship it reflects the highest credit upon the architect, Mr. W. F. Poulton, of Reading; and, although all unnecessary expense has been avoided, and even the simple decorations which are contemplated are yet incomplete, few will deny to the structure the additional merit of architectural beauty of no common order.

The first services were held on Thursday, the 6th inst., when the Rev. Dr. Cumming preached in the morning, and the Rev. William Brook in the evening, the Rev. Thomas Binney, and several other ministers,

taking part in the devotional exercises.

Between the services a very large company dined in the iron church, the vast area of which, adapted to seat about 1,600, had been cleared of its seats, and fitted up very tastefully for the occasion; and after dinner the Revs. Samuel Martin, Dr. Cumming, Thomas Binney, Newman Hall, and Enoch Mellor, and Henry Bidgood, Esq., treasurer to the building committee, addressed the assembly in very pertinent speeches.

The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN said—With reference to the enterprise itself, he had only one word to say. God in His providence seemed to bid him to engage in it, and, therefore, he had no option, having entire faith in the guidance of God's providence, and in the impressions and convictions received about certain things through intercourse with God. When he first came to Westminster the old chapel had not been put in trust; there was a debt upon it of 2,500*l.*, and they had rented a room in which so many as sixty children could be gathered. The chapel had been put in trust, the debt paid off, and new schoolrooms built at a cost of 3,000*l.* Still there was no convenient vestry for the minister, in which many hours during the week had to be spent. But with this exception he was perfectly comfortable, and had no reason to desire a new chapel, which had been often urged upon him, but as often the subject was repressed and dismissed. At length, however, the opportunity seemed to have come for doing better. He saw God in that opportunity, and, therefore, did not dare to hesitate. It might have been urged by some that it was unwise for him to engage in such a work at his time of life. But he could honestly reply that he had not thought of himself in the doing of it; and that if he had not to live another year, it would be believed, have still been right for him to build this new place of worship. It was not for him, but for Christ, "the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever." And sorry, indeed, would he be if he did not feel that God could at any time raise up a thousand ministers to take his place, and carry on the work far beyond anything that had yet been attained. He had tried hard to do this work heartily, and in a right spirit; and rejoiced in the conviction that there had been no manifestation amongst his people of a sentiment of pride in the prospect of possessing a large chapel. Whatsoever they had done it was for Jesus' sake. He felt under great obligations to his brethren and the members of their congregations for their countenance and help. He cordially thanked Dr. Cumming, Mr. Binney, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Brook, Dr. Edmond, Mr. Hall, and all who either had already taken part in the opening services or had engaged to do so. There were to be no toasts or he would have proposed their very good healths.

Dr. CUMMING expressed the pleasure he had felt in rendering any service on such an occasion, and testified to the high regard in which he had always held Mr. Martin ever since he had known him, now a good many years ago. Although a warm supporter of an Established Church—and he intended to stand by the old ship to the last, whoever might desert it—he cherished a great respect for his Congregational brethren, and believed that in these days there existed more necessity than ever for the teaching of that Puritan theology which from the first had been a distinctive mark of their church-life. He deeply regretted that some of even the most esteemed men in the Church of Scotland were manifesting Broad-Church tendencies.

The Rev. T. BINNEY spoke of the new chapel as a noble and beautiful place, and was of opinion that it would have been well to have deferred the opening of it till it should have been completed, even at the risk of waiting six months longer. He suggested, moreover, that for such a place there ought to be several ministers, seeing that no one man could adequately discharge all the duties attaching to it.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL strongly protested against the perpetuation of the name "Westminster Chapel," a name at once arrogant and modest. It ought no longer to be called Westminster Chapel, seeing that there were other Nonconformist places of worship in Westminster; and it was surely absurd in the highest degree to call such an immense structure as that a chapel, which signified but a small portion of a church. If they did not like to name it after any Apostle or modern teacher, let it be designated Christ's Church, Westminster. But whatever the name of the place, he wished all manner of happiness and success to Mr. Martin. He quite agreed with Mr. Binney respecting the necessity of there being several ministers for so large a field of labour, and trusted that at all events a curate would at once be found and appointed to assist the chief pastor.

The Rev. ENOCH MELLOR said he had known Mr. Martin for many years, and the longer he had known him the more highly he respected him. Adverting to some remarks that had been made by Dr. Cumming in his sermon, respecting Christian union, Mr. Mellor said he had no faith in a mere union of words—a mere Evangelical Alliance platform union; a thing of professions and not of fact. He fully endorsed the opinion that great necessity existed for keeping close to the old truths, for there was much danger in these days of being drawn away from the Cross of Christ, by rationalism on the one hand and ritualism on the other. As to the Broad-Churchmen he lamented to find that they discovered far more sympathy for that which is broad in one direction than in another, and therefore stood in doubt of them. He confessed that some of the Evangelical definitions had been needlessly stringent, and had caused good men to recoil from them; but the Broad-Church not only recoiled from the definitions,

but from the truths themselves which had been endeavoured to define. We must take care not to be ensnared by their learning, and by professions of liberalism.

In reference to the remarks of Mr. Hall, Mr. MARTIN said he fully admitted that such a building was not really a chapel in the old meaning of the term, which signified a little tent in which the cardinal's hat was kept, and he disliked the "Westminster" part of it exceedingly; but the name having been given, and retained so long, he felt it to be at least out of his own power to change it.

Mr. Bidgood gave a few figures, from which it appears that the whole enterprise, including the erection of commodious vestries, and of a lecture-room to accommodate between 500 and 600 persons, will involve an outlay of about 18,000*l.*, of which about 14,000*l.* was either raised or promised, leaving about 4,000*l.* yet to be provided—an amount which will surely be most readily furnished when it is seen what noble provision has been made, not merely for an individual congregation, but for a host of occasional attendants from all parts of the metropolis, who will crowd to this spot, as in years past, to hang on the lips of the eloquent bishop of this church, which, as happily suggested by Mr. Binney, may be regarded as a metropolitan cathedral for the Congregational body.

Last Sabbath the pulpit was occupied in the morning and evening by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., of Liverpool, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. Dr. Edmond, of Highbury, was announced to preach this evening; and next Sabbath the dedicatory services will be continued by Mr. Martin himself. When completed, this noble structure will reflect honour upon the Congregational body, and will constitute a noble monument of the evangelistic work with which the name of Samuel Martin is identified.

The following technical description of the building will interest many of our readers:—

The design is carried out in the Lombardic style adapted to the requirements of a chapel, in which convenient accommodation for a large number of persons, and the best acoustical properties, are main considerations. The building stands at the junction of James-street and Castle-lane, and covers the site of the old chapel ground, as well as some additional land purchased recently. There is a campanile about 145 feet in extreme height at the corner of the two streets. The chapel is 120 feet long and 67 feet wide in the clear, the sides being parallel for a length of 53 feet, and the two ends being semicircular. The organ recess over the portico, in the James-street frontage, makes the extreme internal length 130 feet. The height from floor to ceiling is 50 feet. The ceiling is flat in the centre and coved at the sides, the whole being divided into panels by moulded ribs springing at the base of the cove from semi-detached stone columns, which divide the wall into bays of equal width throughout. Each bay is groined to admit of the windows continuing above the caps of the columns. There are two galleries, each having fronts of open ironwork, standing on a deal base of such a height as to secure, in great measure, the privacy of an enclosed gallery front. The lower gallery makes the entire circuit of the chapel, and is very shallow at the back, where it is behind the pulpit, and very deep at the portico end. The upper gallery is only three pews wide, and does not continue across either end of the building. The pulpit stands on a circular platform, the centre of same being the centre of the circle described by the lower gallery. The platform will be available for public meetings. In front of the platform, only slightly raised above the floor of the chapel, is the communion table, with space behind for chair, and on the side is placed a Caen stone font. Behind the chapel, there are now in course of construction a commodious lecture-room for about 600 persons, vestries, and other apartments. The existing schools are not interfered with, and a passage five feet wide is left between them and the new erections. Special attention has been drawn to the means of exit. In addition to the three doorways of portico, which are intended chiefly for entrance to the ground floor, there are two additional exit porches on each side. The galleries are approached by four staircases, and each staircase has an exit quite distinct from the ground-floor exits. There are thus eleven separate exits from the chapel, exclusive of that appropriated for the use of the minister. The accommodation is for 3,000 persons, of which number, about 2,400 are in pews and free seats, &c., and the rest in standing spaces. Lighting is effected by forty-four starlights suspended from the ceiling intersections, and by brackets under the galleries. Ventilation is secured by means of gratings in the floor for the admission of external air—all under control—and by a large number of openings in the ceiling, round the sides of the panels, also under control for the exit of foul air. Temporary provision is made for heating by means of stoves, but every arrangement is made for the adoption of a warm-air system, if desired, at a future time. The materials of construction are stock bricks with red bricks in band cornices, &c., and Bath stone dressings. Messrs. Myers are the contractors for the building at the sum of 12,758*l.* Messrs. Ching and Co. and Messrs. Peard and Jackson are the contractors for the gas-pipes and fittings respectively. The carving has been executed by Mr. Nichols, of London, and the stained glass by Messrs. Edmundson, of Manchester. Mr. W. F. Poulton, of Reading, is the architect.

MISSION COLLEGE, HORNSEY-LANE.—On Wednesday, July 5, Mr. John Brown, formerly of Lancashire College, was ordained at Highgate as a missionary in connection with the London Missionary Society. Mr. Brown's appointed sphere of labour is the Kuruman station, South Africa, where the venerable Robert Moffatt has so long laboured. The service was opened by Rev. John Corbin, of Hornsey. Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, A.M., President of the Mission College, described the field of labour. Rev. Dr. Tidman, foreign secretary, asked the usual questions. Rev. Josiah Viney, of Highgate, offered the ordination prayer. Rev. Samuel Clarkson, of Bocking, gave the charge; and Rev. Richard Fletcher concluded the service.

WESTERN COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Wednesday morning, at the Union Chapel, Courtenay-street, Plymouth, under the presidency of David Derry, Esq., the respected President of the College. There was not a very large attendance, but amongst those present were—the Rev. Charles Wilson, Alfred Rooker, Esq. (secretary), George Parsons, Esq. (treasurer), Rev. C. B. Symes, Rev. E. Miller (Tavistock), Rev. J. Shedlock, Rev. E. Hipwood, A. Hubbard, Esq., W. Hicks, Esq., Rev. Professor Charlton, Rev. F. E. Antony, &c. The proceedings were commenced by singing and prayer, after which a brief address was delivered by the chairman. The secretary (Mr. Alfred Rooker) read the report, which stated that at the commencement of the session there were fifteen students in the College, five of whom leave at its close. In reference to the funds the treasurer was unable to present a report, as it was not yet complete. The income amounts to 1,004*l.*, and the expenditure to 992*l.*, reducing the current debt against the institution from 200*l.* to 188*l.* The Rev. C. Wilson, in moving the adoption of the report, said that there was very much in the report which must fill every heart with deep thankfulness to God—(Hear, hear)—for, although there was a debt on the building fund, yet the current resources of the College had been sustained. He was especially gratified at that portion of the report which made an emphatic statement with regard to the importance of an educated ministry. For the middle classes, who constituted so large a proportion of their town congregations, there must be sustained a high, and, if possible, a still higher standard of education than they had reached as yet. Mr. A. Hubbard seconded the proposal, which was carried. The Rev. J. Shedlock then proposed—

That this meeting, approving of the plans adopted in the Western College for affording advantages to every class of ministerial students, by varying the period of study, earnestly commend the efficient and continued support of this institution to the Western Congregational Churches.

The Rev. Joseph Wood seconded the proposition, which was agreed to. The Rev. C. B. Symes proposed the next resolution, voting thanks to the examiners, the officers, district secretaries, and the committee of the past year, and appointing the committee for the year ensuing. On the motion of the Rev. J. M. Charlton, seconded by the Rev. F. E. Antony, it was resolved—

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., for his having kindly consented to address the students and preach the annual sermon this day.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and singing having been indulged in, Mr. Cooke, one of the students, read a cleverly-written essay on "The Character of Jesus Christ, and the delineation of it by the four Evangelists, as sources of evidence on the Divine origin of Christianity." The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of London, then delivered an address to the students. He took for his text the words of the Apostle Paul, "Necessity is laid upon me to preach the Gospel; yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel;"—from which he preached a most able sermon. The singing of the Doxology brought the proceedings to a close.

WEIGH-HOUSE CHAPEL.—On Sunday, July 2, the Rev. T. Binney completed the thirty-sixth year of his ministry at the Weigh-house. The morning service was rendered peculiarly interesting by the induction of Mr. H. D. Bevan, B.A., of New College, as Mr. Binney's assistant. The sermon, which was very short, was founded on St. Paul's address at Miletus, which was shown to include, among other things, the Apostle's review of the past, with words of counsel to younger men but recently admitted to the eldership. At the close, the usual monthly celebration of the Lord's Supper took place, the congregation remaining and filling the galleries. Mr. Binney, having taken his place at the table, first read a letter from the pastor of the church with which Mr. Bevan had been connected while a student at New College. Mr. Bevan then read a paper, in which he referred to his early training, the rise and growth of his religious life, his early destination for the bar, his subsequent devotion of himself to the ministry, his acceptance of the great distinguishing doctrines of the orthodox faith, with the desires and purposes with which he entered on the work before him. There was then, by direction of the pastor, a solemn silence of two or three minutes, with a request for the intercessions of the people; after which, he offered special prayer for the younger man, commending him to the grace of God for the work to which he had been called; at the close, taking him by the right hand. The Lord's Supper was then proceeded with.

LOWER CLAPTON.—A social meeting of the congregation worshipping at Lower Clapton Chapel (Congregational) was held on Thursday evening, June 29th, to welcome the Rev. Frank Soden on his return from the East, and his resumption of labour after an absence of nine months. The schoolroom, which was beautifully decorated, was crowded to excess, so that after partaking of tea it was found necessary to adjourn to the church. Devotional services having been conducted, the senior deacon expressed the joy of the church and their thankfulness to God for the restoration of their pastor, and a resolution to this effect was unanimously passed. A hymn composed for the occasion by one of the congregation was then sung. The Rev. F. Soden feelingly replied to the address, acknowledging first the goodness of God during his protracted illness, and the singular liberality and kindness of the people, declaring his unabated attachment and his desire to consecrate himself anew to the service of Christ. A resolution of thanks to the deacons for their successful administration of the affairs of the

church during this period was subsequently carried. The efficient services of neighbouring and other ministers were gratefully recognised. In addition to the supply of the pulpit, the congregation presented their pastor with a sum of seventy guineas to defray his travelling expenses.

LONDON-ROAD NONCONFORMIST CHURCH, CROYDON.—A meeting of the friends of this place of worship was held in the chapel on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., to welcome the Rev. Edwd. Waite, M.A., late of Leatherhead, as pastor of the church. The meeting was well attended by the members of the church and congregation, and was of a very cheering and hopeful character. Mr. Waite enters upon his ministry at Croydon cheered by the sympathy of his friends, and with encouraging prospects of success.

COLNEY HATCH CHAPEL.—Services to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone of this chapel, were held on Thursday last, the 6th inst. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Offord, of Kensington, and in the evening, a public meeting was held, presided over by W. H. Watson, Esq. From a statement presented to the meeting, it appeared that the erection of the chapel had been completed *below* the estimate, by 12*l.*, a circumstance most unique in chapel-building schemes. Since the opening of the chapel in January last, a Sunday-school had been commenced,—a conference of Sunday-school teachers had been held, which was well attended by teachers connected with schools within a radius of four miles,—and one public baptism had taken place. A total debt of about 800*l.* (which included 200*l.* lent by the Baptist Building Fund) was still owing. Earnest appeals were made by the chairman, Revs. T. Hill, D. Russell, W. Robinson, E. Thomas, J. Mark, and J. Paget, Esq., and before the meeting closed, promises to the amount of 174*l.* were given.

WOODFORD, ESSEX.—On the occasion of the jubilee of the formation of the Congregational church here, Mr. and Mrs. James Spicer, of the Harts, Woodford, very kindly invited all the stated and occasional communicants to tea on Tuesday, July 4. A large marquee was put up in their picturesque grounds, and about 200 persons availed themselves of their generous hospitality. Tea over, the party took a pleasant stroll through the grounds, reassembling at about seven o'clock, when several addresses were delivered. Mr. James offered prayer. Mr. Spicer, on his own and Mrs. Spicer's behalf, gave a most cordial welcome to their fellow-members, and said that the return of the date of the formation of their church, after a lapse of fifty years, appeared a suitable occasion on which to review the Divine lovingkindness, and to trace from its commencement the history of the cause of Christ at Woodford. He was glad, therefore, to be able to invite the members together in this way, and was very pleased to find so general a response. The Rev. E. T. Egg (pastor) next gave some interesting statistics, showing that the church had evidently been from the commencement a progressive one. When the Sunday-school was first formed there were two scholars and three teachers; now not fewer than 350 young persons and children were under religious training by different members of the church. Within the last seven years 220 persons have been received into fellowship. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Piper, Dixon, Fraser, Hooper, Westhop, Kaye, Gamman. After the expression of sincerest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, the party adjourned to another part of the grounds, where further refreshments were prepared, and at about a quarter to ten the friends separated from a social gathering that will long be remembered with gratitude and hope.

BRISTOL.—The Rev. P. Thomson, M.A., of Manchester, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Castle-green, Bristol, and will commence his ministry there on the first Sunday in September.

REDBOURN, HANTS.—The Congregational chapel in this town having become inadequate to the requirements of the place, has been considerably enlarged and improved. The building now fronts the street, and having better adaptations for the convenience of the worshippers, is much improved in aspect and surroundings. An expenditure of about 250*l.* has been judiciously made in this most needful work. On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the reopening services took place. Two sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached by the Rev. Thos. Aveling, of London. The introductory services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. D. Richardson, the Rev. Charles Moase, of New York, and the Rev. J. Dixon, of Dunstable. The products of an agreeable bazaar, a public tea, and the collections on the day, amounted to about 40*l.*, which together with donations and contributions previously received, make the receipts nearly 190*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 60*l.* still to be made up to free the chapel entirely from debt.

DUKINFIELD.—On Saturday afternoon week the first stone of a new Independent chapel was laid at Crescent-road, Dukinfield, in the presence of several hundred persons. It is only five years since the church was formed, and in that time 240 members have been added. Out of their poverty they have not only sustained the cause, but contributed freely to the building fund. Mr. Knott presented a silver trowel to Mr. Thomas Collier, the senior deacon of the church, who formally laid the stone, under which the usual deposit was made. Mr. Collier gave a sketch of the history of the church assembling in the Furnace-hill schoolroom. Mr. Barker took charge in September, 1861. The Bicentenary Chapel-building Committee gave 1,000*l.* towards the new chapel; the probable cost was not less than 4,000*l.*, and 1,800*l.* had yet to be raised. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev.

J. T. Barker, and an address by the Rev. Thomas Green terminated the proceedings. Afterwards a tea-meeting was held in the Furnace-hill schoolroom. The chair was taken by Mr. Hugh Mason, who congratulated the church and congregation. Mr. Paull, the architect (Paull and Ayliffe, Manchester), and several ministers and gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting. In the new chapel there will be, on the ground-floor, and in side and end galleries, accommodation for 900 adults. Under the rear of the chapel there will be a lecture-room, 33ft. by 27ft., which will seat 200 persons, and also three good class-rooms. The contractor is to erect the structure, exclusive of lighting, heating, and moveable furniture, for 3,380*l.*

RUSHOLME-ROAD INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MANCHESTER.—This chapel, which had been closed seven months for repairs, was reopened on Sunday, June 25th. The congregation, in the interim, assembled stately for worship in the large room of the new Sabbath-schools adjoining the chapel. The Sunday services were conducted by the Rev. James Griffin, of Hastings, the former pastor, who preached morning and evening to overflowing congregations; and by the Rev. Alexander Thomson, M.A., the present pastor, who addressed a large audience, chiefly composed of the senior scholars of Rusholme-road Sabbath-school, in the afternoon. On Monday evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Cheetham-hill Congregational Chapel. A public tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom on the following Thursday evening, to receive the report of the Chapel Improvement Committee, and to transact some necessary financial business. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. Thomson, who addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Rev. James Griffin and several other gentlemen. The alterations in the chapel are most extensive, and involve the entire remodelling of the interior of the building. The pews, which were formerly found inconvenient, have been reconstructed after the manner commonly adopted in modern places of worship. The improvements made in the lighting and ventilation are most complete and successful. The whole arrangements convey the impression of simple elegance, and reflect credit on the taste and skill of the architect, Mr. Henry Fuller, under whose superintendence they have been carried out. The entire cost of these improvements somewhat exceeds 2,000*l.*, nearly the whole of which has been either paid over to the treasurer, or promised within a limited period. Arrangements are in progress for clearing off the remaining debt. The congregation have also lately erected large and commodious Sunday-schools contiguous to the chapel, at a cost of 3,800*l.*

SLOUGH.—On Thursday, the 29th, the anniversary services were held in the Congregational Church, Slough. The Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., Dalton, and the Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, preached two excellent and appropriate sermons. In the afternoon there was a tea-meeting in the schoolroom, which was most numerously attended. The pastor of the church, the Rev. G. Robbins, presided, and briefly stated what had been done by the people to clear off the heavy debt which had rested on the building. About four years ago it amounted to 1,000*l.*; this was lent in sums of 10*l.* each without interest, and the congregation pledged themselves to return the whole in eight years. Strenuous exertions had been made by the minister and people, who received much generous assistance from sympathising friends, and in April last but 11*l.* of the debentures remained. The trustees of the late J. Chariott, Esq., of Windsor, in addition to former gifts, promised the last 50*l.*, and the people determined to raise the remaining 60*l.*, so as to make the anniversary memorable for the entire liquidation of the debt and an occasion of great rejoicing. The chairman then stated that the young people had gathered together 47*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* during the last quarter, which was additional to 408*l.* already collected by them; that this, with the proceeds of the tea, and the amount of the collections after the services, would almost realise what was required. Feeling that after the great efforts the people had been making they could hardly be expected to complete the object, he had written to some of his friends, and had received replies which more than fulfilled his expectations. He had obtained a sum of 55*l.*, which included a third donation of 10*l.* from S. Morley, Esq., and added donations from several other friends. The debt was thus cleared. He then called on the meeting to sing the doxology, which they did with much feeling. Mr. Griffith, one of the deacons of the church, congratulated the friends on the accomplishment of their wishes. He was followed by A. Mirrieles, Esq., of Upton-park, who expressed his obligation to his friend and pastor for the manner in which he had laboured to reduce the debt. In a very kind and feeling manner, he then presented a handsome purse containing 51*l.* to Mr. Robbins; to this amount several of the Church-people in the place had asked to contribute. The chairman acknowledged the gift, and the Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley, and R. P. Clarke, of Uxbridge, spoke with much cordiality and affection. The preachers of the day, with Mr. Woolridge, of Windsor, also spoke. The anniversary realised upwards of 165*l.*

Mr. Panizzi has resigned the office of Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum.

Mr. James Caird, M.P., has been appointed Inclosure Commissioner, in the room of the late Mr. Wingrove Cooke.

The number of patients relieved during the past week at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square was 130.

Correspondence.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly permit the enclosed translation of a letter in the Welsh language, which I have just addressed to the electors and people of Cardiganshire, to appear in the *Nonconformist*. It will explain to my English friends what has taken place. I am anxious, also, to absolve my Nonconformist countrymen in that county of all share in the blame, if blame there be, on account of the recent miscarriage there. The great bulk of them have acted a brave, loyal, and manly part. At present two Liberal candidates contest the county, with some rumour when I left of a Tory soon appearing in the field.

From my recent visit to Cardiganshire I have learnt several things:—

First, that the Dissenters, if they are only united, are abundantly stronger than the landlords. What has taken place will, I think, render the return of a Tory impossible ever again for Cardiganshire, unless by some division among the Liberals, such as I have in this instance sacrificed myself to avoid.

Secondly, that the people are sounder and more courageous than many of their leaders.

Thirdly, that there is a grievous want of organisation among the Nonconformist and Liberal electors, which I earnestly hope will henceforth be supplied.

Fourthly, that the Nonconformists of Wales had better not trust any of the great county families, whatever professions of liberality they may make. It is evident that the interests of the Liberal cause are secondary and subordinate in their estimation to the keeping of the representation of the country by hook or by crook in their own hands.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY RICHARD.

19, New Broad-street, July 11, 1865.

TO THE ELECTORS AND PEOPLE OF CARDIGANSHIRE.

My Dear Countrymen,—I feel that I am bound to offer you some explanation of what has recently taken place in connection with myself, as respects the coming election. I had only a very imperfect acquaintance with the real state of things in the county when I first came down. The substance of the information I received before I left London was to this effect:—That if Sir Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd offered himself for the representation of the county, it was not necessary nor desirable that I should appear in the field, because Sir Thomas had for a considerable time declared himself a Liberal, had gone to some trouble and expense to bring the registration of the county into good order, and had received promises of support from a certain number of the Liberal party. But if he did not come forward, that a strong desire existed among my countrymen that I should stand in opposition to the Tories, since everybody felt that they did not truly represent the principles and wishes of the county.

About two or three weeks ago, as you are all aware, Sir Thomas Lloyd declared formally and publicly, that since Colonel Powell, the Conservative member, intended to offer himself again for the county, he would not oppose him, in consequence of some private understanding between them to that effect. Then I was immediately written to entreating me to come forward as a candidate for the Liberal party. When I inquired as to the probabilities of success, I was informed that if the Aberystwyth Nonconformists and Liberals would earnestly co-operate, and the Gogerddan interest, in whose hands the Liberal representation of the boroughs rests, would at least abstain from opposing, we might count with considerable confidence on success. But I was given to understand that everything depended on these two points.

Whereupon, I came down to Wales. And as every body seemed to attach so much importance to the feeling and decision of Aberystwyth, I thought it would be best for me to go there first. I am bound to say—not by way of bringing an accusation against any one, because, no doubt, everybody gave their opinions according to the best of their judgment and information, but merely as a matter of fact necessary to be known in order to explain and justify the course I subsequently took—that I found the friends at Aberystwyth generally cold and cautious to the last degree. I scarcely received one word of cordial encouragement in that town. But it is evident that our opponents there understood the feeling of the country better than our friends. For no sooner did I appear on the spot, than Colonel Powell, the Conservative candidate, at once withdrew.

When this took place, I immediately wrote to Sir Thomas Lloyd to ask if he still adhered to his decision not to come forward, and if he were willing, moreover, to give me his support, as he had previously promised to do. Meanwhile, two friends came from Aberystwyth to Aberystwyth, to inform me that the ministers and preachers of the Calvinistic Methodists at their monthly meeting then being held at Tanygroes, had resolved to support my candidature with their whole might against the Conservative candidate, for they did not then know that Colonel Powell had retired. For this I beg most cordially to thank my old Methodist friends. I was invited, moreover, to come immediately to Aberystwyth to meet Mr. David Davies, who had now also offered himself as a Liberal candidate, with a view to decide which of us two the friends there would deem most acceptable to the county. But by the time I reached Aberystwyth, a message had arrived there from Sir Thomas Lloyd, announcing that his address as a candidate was already in the press; that he felt himself under an imperative obligation to seek the representation of the county, and that Colonel Pryse and the Gogerddan interest meant to support him with all their strength and influence.

In these circumstances, it was necessary, since the time was so short, to take some decision without delay. I consulted with such friends as were around me at the time, and it happened unfortunately that they were all of one opinion; namely, that it would not be wise

for me to divide the Liberal party by opposing Sir Thomas Lloyd. I am quite certain that these gentlemen gave a perfectly honest judgment. As I had only a few minutes between my arrival at Aberayron and my appearance at the meeting convened there, I had no opportunity to consult any other persons. And since I had come down into the country not to oppose a Liberal but a Tory, and there was evident danger, if three Liberals stood, that a Conservative might come in, and since according to my impression (which I have since found, however, to be almost altogether unfounded), Sir Thomas Lloyd had beforehand received promises of support from a portion of the Liberal party, I determined to retire, rather than run the risk of allowing a Tory after all to push in between us.

But I am by this time convinced that I committed a great mistake, for which I earnestly implore your forgiveness. For it is evident now that the voice and the heart of the county were wholly with me. I have received so many proofs from all parts of the county not merely of the approval, but I will venture to say of the general enthusiasm, felt on my behalf, that I am perfectly sure the people would have carried me triumphantly on their shoulders to Parliament over the heads of the gentry and every other obstacle. But unfortunately I did not know all this until it was too late.

It is difficult for me to say to which of the religious bodies I am most indebted for their fidelity and devotion. I have already referred to the way in which the Calvinistic Methodists acted. The Independents were, I believe, with one heart and one voice from one end of the county to another, ready to throw their influence and activity into the scale on my side. And so I have heard were the Baptists. I have understood, also, that the Unitarians were as decided and as cordial in my favour as any body of Nonconformists, which calls for my special acknowledgment, since few of them had any personal acquaintance with me.

I have no words to express to you, my old neighbours and countrymen, the delight and gratitude which glow in my bosom for the kind and cordial feelings you have manifested towards me. Even in the midst of the present bitter disappointment I feel prouder and more gratified than I ever did in my life, since I have found out the respect and confidence cherished for me among the people of Cardiganshire. I have endeavoured, also, at all times, and in all circumstances to be faithful to the cause of the old land of my birth.

Blessings upon you, sons of Ceredigion. You have, at least, acted like men in the recent conjuncture. And should a similar opportunity ever occur again—and it may occur sooner than we expect—I will promise you, that if you are still of the same opinion respecting me, and have the same feeling towards me, that the pleasure of no landed proprietor, or any other obstacle whatever, shall stand between you and me. Remember this, men of Cardiganshire, that there is one Welshman's voice ready to be lifted up for you, in Parliament, whenever you may think fit to call for it.

Yours most truly,

HENRY RICHARD.

PS.—I feel bound to say, that I am, and the whole county of Cardigan is, under the deepest obligations to Mr. Thomas Harris Llechryd for his unwearied exertions for years on behalf of the Liberal cause. Twelve men like him would suffice to place and to keep the Liberal cause in the county in security for ever.

Aberayron, July, 8, 1865.

MR. CHARLES BUXTON FOR EAST SURREY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It may safely be predicted that before this day week the other Liberal constituencies of England will be congratulating the constituency of East Surrey upon having secured a good man and true, who, during the existence of the Parliament which expired on Tuesday last of old age, has grappled vigorously and successfully in the main with all those important questions of reform, education, war, and retrenchment, which being topics of perennial importance, are consequently topics of perpetual recurrence. It is really wonderful to think with what a variety of topics, local, national, and international, Mr. Buxton has grappled in a masterly manner. It will be doing a service to the electoral public in general, and the electors of East Surrey in particular, if the most prominent of these topics be set down in black and white. Few who glance at the list will be able to number up half a dozen Parliamentary candidates with a tithe of Mr. Buxton's claims to respect and regard. Mr. Buxton then ought to be returned for East Surrey by an immense majority of the constituents. 1. Because he is a man of spotless character—a god-fearing citizen who practises as he preaches. 2. Because his heart is not only sound and warm, but he has got a vigorous, many-sided, impartial intellect to match. 3. Because he is the nephew of Elizabeth Fry, and the son of Sir Fowell Buxton. 4. Because he is totally destitute of class feeling, and "advocates the claim of the working-class to a fair, but not an overwhelming share of political power." 5. Because, though an earnest Churchman, he wishes to abolish Church-rates on the ground that the levying of them is "a triumph of might over right," and makes the Church "rich in money rather than rich in love, and in this matter we have to choose between the two." 6. Because, holding that "the grand educational problem which has to be solved, is how to go on educating a working boy till he has grown into a man," he declares that the problem cannot be solved "unless pains be taken to give the school children a taste for reading, which should be maintained and nourished by libraries of interesting books, set on foot all over the land." Referring to the words just quoted, a contemporary adds that, "After reading the sentences given above, we accidentally lighted on a newspaper report of a meeting of 'The Pure Literature Society,' and there we found that within eight years of the day when the above remarks were printed, Mr. Buxton had been the means of scattering over the kingdom, at an expense of some thousands of pounds, to himself, no fewer than 250 libraries of the kind indicated in his essay, providing in this way, it is said, for the constant amusement and instruction of at least 25,000 readers." 7. Because he has always been the champion of the children of the poor, from the day when he first opened his mouth in the House of Commons to indignantly assert that "the parents of the poor were as much attached to their children as the parents of the rich," and to protest with

heart and soul against a bill which would have allowed a child of eight years who had been found begging a halfpenny, to be torn from its parents for seven years. 8. Because he is opposed to over legislation, to "introducing a system of minute surveillance over the private interests of the people for which our only precedents are those afforded by the police restrictions of other lands." 9. Because, he says, "It is good for a man who has been at work all day to have his eye or his ear feasted, and if possible that 'his mouth should be filled with laughter';" and that acting on this principle he has vigorously opposed the enclosure of Hainault Forest, and declared that having lived for years near Epping Forest, he "had never seen any spectacle that had given him greater satisfaction than the thousands and thousands of pallid overworked mechanics with their wives and families enjoying themselves in its beautiful glades." 10. Because he "disapproves of all oaths except those required in a court of justice." 11. Because he thinks flogging in the army and navy "a disgrace to this country, a disgrace to the officers who ordered it, a disgrace and a degradation to that body of men upon any one of whom it might some day be inflicted." 12. Because he protested against Louis Napoleon buying a negro regiment from Said Pasha for service in Mexico, and thus patronising the slave trade, truly adding that this was "another proof of the fact that when the Emperor of the French delivered a noble phrase, something was sure to follow immediately of a directly opposite character." 13. Because of his Tractate on "The Limitations to Severity in War," in which he lays down the five principles upon which "war, with all its horrors, may be carried on in the fear of God, and the love even of our enemies." 14. Because he holds, and has always maintained, that the divine central idea of Christianity, as regards man's duty to his neighbour, requires that so-called barbarous races should be treated according to the same laws of morality as regulate our dealings with so-called civilised races. 15. and last, because he has never hesitated to admit the priceless value of the press in hunting out and running down abuses. Reminding the House, for instance, that scarcely any reform in the army had sprung from the authorities themselves, to whom, he triumphantly asked, were we indebted for the reduction of the number of lashes from 1,000 to 50? To whom were our regiments indebted for libraries and reading-rooms? To whom did the soldier owe the Enfield rifle and sanitary measures, the abolition of tight dresses and tight stocks? Not to the military authorities, but to the press.

In a few days, as has been said, the other Liberal constituencies of England will assuredly be congratulating the Liberal electors of East Surrey on the happy choice they have done honour to themselves in making. A few hours later, and the best men and women on the Continent of Europe will be right glad to hear of the return to the British Parliament of him whose humane Treatise on Christian Warfare has powerfully recommended itself to all earnest hearts and thoughtful heads. A few weeks, and under the palm-trees on the West Coast of Africa, will able, energetic blacks be lifting up their heads proudly when they learn this good news about him who declared in the British Senate that they (the blacks aforesaid) were able to produce as good cotton as could be produced in New Orleans. Later still, on the banks of the Ganges River, the smart Sepoy who remained faithful to his colours at the height of the mutiny will listen to the news with pleasure; for it will remind him of a courageous generous English gentleman, who, while calling out for punishment, quick, sharp, and severe, upon all who had hand, art, or part in the pitiless massacres of men, women, and children, demanded that mercy should be extended to those insurgents who had not stained their hands thus infamously, and that rewards should be given to those who in the hour of terrible trial had continued faithful and true. And amongst the sugar-canes of Jamaica, there will be found wrinkled old negroes who will cry out for very joy at the intelligence brought to them from over the sea; men who lived in those bad old times when all day long the whip went crack! crack!! crack!!! upon the black man's skin, until "Mussa" Buxton arose and tore the instrument of torture from the oppressor's hand. And the New Zealander, roving in the most beautiful woods in the world, will hear of what has happened, and think of him who would have aboriginal races treated with justice; and reaching even to the interior of strange Japan, the news will be heard with feelings not unpleasant, for the listener will remember who it was that protested vehemently against the bombardment of Kagosima, and declared that from his heart and soul he abhorred and repudiated the atrocious doctrine that in England's dealings with so-called uncivilised nations she was to be guided by a laxer code of morals than in her dealings with the civilised States of Christendom.

I remain, Sir, very truly yours,
S. L.

London, July 11, 1865.

ELECTORAL PUBLICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to direct the attention of your readers to an advertisement in another part of your paper, of the publications of the "Liberation Society" which are especially adapted to the present crisis? I am happy to say that there has been, since my last letter to your journal, a very large demand for them from all parts of the country. There are some which would be found to be of especial value in the country elections, and I hope our friends will see to their wide and effective distribution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, E.C.; July 11.

* "That a belligerent (so far, of course, as he had a right to enter into the war at all) has the right by all means in his power to lessen the force of his opponent; but except for that purpose he may not touch a hair of his head." 2. Even this permission is so far restricted that the more merciful method of lessening the opponent's force must invariably be selected. 3. There must be some sort of balance between the advantage to be gained and the misery to be inflicted. 4. A must not injure B in order to influence the conduct of C. 5. It is not right to chastise a conquered nation for having provoked the war, though it is fair to make him pay the cost. All these principles issue naturally from the command of God, "Love your enemies," a command which does not seem to imply that man is to sacrifice his rights to every assailant, but that in resisting aggression he is to control the evil passions of his heart, and treat him with perfect justice and mercy."

A PLEA FOR PENITENT THIEVES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Allow me to plead with you on behalf of penitent thieves and helpless fallen men. Thousands of disreputable persons live in the south of London, and from thence infest the City and West-end of the metropolis. There is a large class of these persons who are thieves from necessity and not from choice. Having once yielded to temptation, and committed themselves to an evil course, character and friends lost, they cannot help themselves. Surrounded by degraded companions and evil influences, they are urged on from bad to worse, in and out of prison, till the conscience becomes seared and the heart hardened through crime. Some time since, I sent out an appeal on behalf of the helpless, the destitute, and the fallen. One item in the project was a working institution for fallen men. But I was not able to accomplish this. I found that much more space would be required than I could possibly get in the south of London. I therefore contented myself with establishing the South London Refuge for 250 outcasts, and a public soup-kitchen for the resident destitute poor. For one year this institution has been in effective operation? upwards of 75,000 destitute men and women have been fed and sheltered. The cost of bread and coffee for each person has been one penny three farthings per day. Hundreds have professed their willingness to work if any would employ them, but when sunk so low they need a helping hand to lift them out of their wretched circumstances before they can help themselves. I have therefore resolved, (D.V.) as soon as practicable, to purchase or lease a farm a few miles from London for the purpose of establishing a Working Institution for Fallen Men. I propose to employ two of my experienced helpers (themselves once thieves) to labour exclusively among this class of men. They will visit their haunts, and I will seek to gain them access to prisons and get into communication with chaplains and governors of gaols for the purpose of receiving, on their discharge, persons who are desirous of abandoning their evil course of life. Special meetings will be held for thieves. Each will be severely tested as to his sincerity before being received. All will be set to work and kept to it constantly, and thus taught industrious habits. Workshops will be constructed, and efficient masters placed over each department of labour to teach the men trades whereby they may honestly earn their own bread. Others will be instructed in agriculture with a view to emigration. The inmates will be drafted off (as soon as fitted for it) into spheres of labour at home or in the colonies. Emigration will be specially encouraged. I am fully persuaded, from my past experience and personal intercourse with thieves and fallen men, that such an institution would be of incalculable benefit, not only to the persons themselves, but also to society at large. I have the plans all matured in my mind, and will gladly work them out as soon as funds are provided. Several thousand pounds are needed to establish the institution, after which, by wise and judicious management, it would be nearly self-supporting. If a few wealthy persons will subscribe liberally, the case will soon be met. During the past winter I have had several gatherings of thieves to tea in the Victoria Hall in companies of 500 at a time. Many of these have testified their willingness to abandon their wicked course, but could not, for, said they, "What are we to do? We are obliged to thieves to get bread." I could have taken up at least 200 thieves this past winter if the institution had been ready for them. In confidence I bring this important matter before friends, praying that God will graciously incline His wealthy stewards to give largely to this good and great work of providing a working institution for the reclamation and salvation of fallen men. So numerous have been the applications for help of late, that I have been necessitated to refuse seeing any at my private residence. A few days since one man called six times at my house to see me, but failed. The seventh time I opened the door. He earnestly desired to see Mr. Carter. I asked him what he wanted to see Mr. Carter for? He said, "I wanted to speak to him privately." I said, "What is it you want to say?" He then, discerning who I was, said, "Sir, I am a thief, and have just come out of prison; I am sick and tired of my life, can you give me a helping hand? I am willing to work, if I can only get it to do." I told him I could not help him. He turned away disconsolate, saying, "Then I suppose I must go to thieving again." A man who gave the name of John Holmes, desired one morning to speak to the superintendent of the refuge, but nothing could be done for him. He had been a respectable man, but was now fallen, without friends, without home. He left the refuge, and the next night slept at a lodging-house in Mint-street, close by. He contrived to get a large dose of poison, swallowed it, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. Now, if we could have taken this man by the hand, with God's blessing he might have been saved; but we could not, and he died a suicide.

Yours faithfully,

To serve in the case of suffering humanity.

WILLIAM CARTER.

2, Terrace, Walworth-road, London, S.

A special account is opened for the "Working Institution for Fallen Men," at Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Co.'s, 50, Cornhill.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

On Wednesday, the LORD CHANCELLOR said that out of the deep respect he owed to the House he felt it his duty personally to announce the resignation of his office on Tuesday, a step which he should have taken many months ago had he followed the dictates of his own judgment. He had not felt at liberty to do so, as a member of the Government, without the sanction of his colleagues. He felt that he was safe if he followed the opinion of the Prime Minister rather than his own; but he also felt that the holder of the Great Seal ought never to be in the position of an accused person; and that, he being unfortunately in that position, it was due to his great office that he should retire from it, and meet any accusation in his private capacity. His noble friend the Prime Minister objected to that course, and said,

with great justice, that it was not right to admit as a principle of political conduct that whenever an accusation was made against a member of the Government he was at once to be driven from office. When the charges were investigated by a committee of that House he entreated to be allowed to resign, and still received the same answer. When a committee of the House of Commons was moved for he renewed that request, with a like result; and he pursued a similar course when notice was given of a motion in the Commons; and so it continued until Tuesday. He wished the House and the public to believe that he had not clung to office from any unworthy motives. With regard to the opinion expressed by the House of Commons he would not presume to say a word; he bowed to the decision; but at the same time he hoped he might be allowed to express a hope that after an interval, calmer thought would prevail, and a feeling more favourable towards him be entertained. He was thankful for the opportunity that his tenure of office afforded for passing measures of law reform, with which he hoped his name would be associated; and he would add that he should continue in his capacity as a private member of the House in that course. Referring to the appellate business of the House, he stated that there was but one judgment in arrears, and that in a case which had been argued the day before; while the business of his court in Chancery was in an equally satisfactory state. It had been his earnest desire when he assumed office to devote all his powers, energies, and industry to the discharge of his duties. He had but to thank their Lordships for the kindness he had uniformly received, and if by possibility, by some word or some inadvertence, he might have given pain or exposed himself to unfavourable comment, he begged their Lordships to accept his expression of regret, and he trusted that they would allow it to be erased from their memories.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Commons' amendments to certain bills were considered and agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Hennessy, Sir G. GREY said that he had had no formal communication with any Roman Catholic prelates on the subject of the incorporation of the Roman Catholic University with the Queen's University in Ireland, although he had been in communication with the Lord Lieutenant; and the Government was prepared to carry out that object.

Lord ELCHO gave notice that next session he should move for a select committee to inquire into the subject of the franchise.

The House then adjourned.

THE PROROGATION.

The House of Lords met at noon on Thursday, at which hour precisely the Royal Commissioners took their seats in front of the throne. The Lords Commissioners were Earl Granville, Earl St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Lord Eversley, and Lord Wensleydale. There were about a dozen peers besides present; among them Lord Redesdale, Duke of Argyll, Earl of Cardigan, Earl Longford, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Denman, and others. The Strangers' Gallery and a score of seats in the House were occupied by ladies.

The Commons having been summoned by Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, the Speaker, accompanied by Lord C. Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms, and a number of members, shortly appeared at the bar, and a number of bills received the royal assent.

The following Speech was then read by Earl Granville:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the session now brought to a close.

We are further commanded to inform you that, as the present Parliament has now so nearly lasted the period assigned by law for the duration of Parliaments that you could not enter upon another yearly session with advantage to the public interest, it is her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament and to issue writs for the calling of a new one.

But her Majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express to you her Majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which, during the six years of your existence as a Parliament, you have constantly displayed in the discharge of important functions, and tendering to you her Majesty's warm acknowledgments for the many good measures which you have submitted for her acceptance, and which have greatly conduced to the diminution of the public burthens and to the encouragement of industry, to the increase of the wealth, and to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her Majesty's people.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

Her Majesty rejoices that the civil war in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between her Majesty's North American Provinces on the subject of the union of those provinces in a Confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those provinces, and give facilities for many internal improve-

ments. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North American subjects.

Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent the recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern countries.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

The Commercial Treaty which her Majesty has recently concluded with Prussia and the other States composing the German Commercial Union has, by her Majesty's command, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between this country and Germany, and will promote the interests of the several countries which are parties to it.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her attention will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and to place on a sound footing the trade between her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours in the session now brought to a close.

The Act for rendering the expenses incurred for the support of the poor chargeable upon the whole of a union, instead of being confined to separate parishes, will diminish the hardship inflicted upon the labouring poor by reason of removals from parish to parish.

The Partnership Amendment Act will tend to encourage the profitable employment of capital.

The Courts of Justice Building and Concentration Acts will, it is hoped, lessen the expense and shorten the duration of legal proceedings.

The Clerical Subscription Act, founded on the recommendation of a Royal commission, will remove objections which have been felt to the number and variety of the forms of subscription and declaration hitherto required of the clergy.

The management and discipline of prisons will be improved by the Act for the consolidation and amendment of the laws on that subject.

The County Court Equitable Jurisdiction Act will give a useful extension to the local administration of justice.

The Act for Consolidating the Comptrollership of the Exchequer with the Board of Audit will tend to increase the efficiency of the arrangements for auditing the public accounts.

The Act for Establishing the Record of Titles in Ireland will render more easy and secure the transfer of land.

The Act for amending the laws which govern the Constabulary Force in Ireland will tend to prevent the recurrence of such disorders as happened last year at Belfast.

The Colonial Naval Defence Act has removed restrictions which have hitherto prevented the colonies from taking effectual measures for their own defence against attacks by sea.

Her Majesty has also gladly given her assent to many other useful measures of less general importance.

The electors of the United Kingdom will soon be called upon again to choose their representatives in Parliament; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend their proceedings, and may guide them towards the attainment of the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

The proclamation of prorogation was then read, and Earl Granville accordingly announced that Parliament stood prorogued until Wednesday, the 12th July inst. The ceremony then concluded, the Speaker and members of the House of Commons retired, and the sitting ended.

THE DISSOLUTION.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued on Thursday, contains the Royal proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs for the new Parliament to be returnable on Tuesday, August 15th. The *Gazette* also contains the usual proclamation for the election of the sixteen peers of Scotland.

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

The advices from New York extend to June 28th.

A deputation from South Carolina has had an interview with President Johnson to request the appointment of a Civil Governor. Johnson replied that no State could go out of the Union. He must deal with restoration, not reconstruction. The people of South Carolina could not be admitted to Congressional representation until they called a convention and adopted the Federal and State Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. He thought if negro suffrage were now granted, employers would control negro suffrage to the detriment of the poor whites. He would, after consultation with his Cabinet, consider the appointment of a Governor. The delegation announced their readiness to fulfil those conditions, and submitted to the President the names of their fellow-citizens from which to select a Provisional Governor.

Attorney-General Speed has notified that the pleas for pardon from the people of those States to which Provisional Governors have been appointed must be approved by the Governors before they will receive the consideration of the President.

General Terry, at Richmond, in a recent order,

declares that slavery having been abolished in Virginia, the laws of that State relating to slaves have become obsolete, and that henceforth negroes will be subject to the same laws as whites. He adds, that vagrancy will not be permitted in either.

In consequence of the determination evinced at meetings on the employment of the negroes held in Virginia to fix the wages at unreasonably low rates, as well as upon arbitrary conditions, General Hartuff, at Petersburg, has notified that the proceedings at such meetings will be disregarded, and the remuneration and terms for the negroes employed regulated by the military authorities.

President Johnson has ordered the military authorities at Charleston not to prohibit political assemblages of coloured people.

A serious *mélée* has occurred at Charleston between the white and coloured troops. Several were wounded on both sides. Order has since been restored. The New York Zouaves at Savannah have mutinied, and refused to do duty with the coloured troops. Forty-three mutineers have been arrested, and confined in Fort Pulaski. A riot between the Federal troops and the coloured population has taken place at Norfolk. The troops, supported by the citizens, chased the negroes from the city.

The municipal elections at Norfolk have resulted in the success of the Secessionist ticket.

Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mobile, has published a pastoral letter counselling his brethren to resignation to the will of Providence, denying their hopes of distinct nationality, and urging them to submit cheerfully to the Federal authorities, and aid in the promotion of peace and unity throughout the land.

The military authorities at Richmond have notified to the editor of the *Richmond Times* that unless the tone of the editorials be changed the paper will be suppressed. General Hartuff has suppressed the *Petersburg Daily News*.

Mr. Davis's health is reported to have improved.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is rumoured that Marshal O'Donnell contemplates abolishing slavery in Cuba.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED AFRICAN LAKE.—Sir Roderick Murchison publishes a letter from Mr. Samuel Baker, dated Khartoum, April 30, giving a full account of his discovery of the African lake. Sir Roderick considers that the important additional knowledge obtained by Mr. Baker, showing the existence of great cataracts on the Nile between the point where Speke left the river and the place where he next met it, explains that which has been looked upon as a serious difficulty in the acceptance of the views of that eminent explorer. He adds: "Judging from a carefully-drawn map which Mr. Baker has sent to me, and also from a passage in his letter, I infer that he substantiates the opinion adopted by Speke, that the Nile flowed into the Luta Nzige, and then emerged from it in its course to Gondokoro." Mr. Baker himself holds that the Victoria Lake and the Albert Lake (which he has just discovered) are the indubitable parents of the river. The newly-found lake is a vast basin lying in an abrupt depression, the cliffs, which Mr. Baker descended by a difficult pass, being 1,470 feet above its level. The lake level is 2,070 feet, being 1,132 feet lower than the Nile at M'rooli; accordingly the drainage of the country tends from east to west. From the high ground above the lake no land is visible from the south and south-west; but north-west and west is a large range of mountains rising to about 7,000 feet above the lake level, forming the western shore, and running south-west parallel to the course of the lake. Both King Kamrasi and the natives assured Mr. Baker that the lake is known to extend into Rumanika's country to the west of Karagwé, but from that point, in about 1 deg. 30 min. S. lat., it turns suddenly to the west, in which direction its extent is unknown. In N. lat. 1 deg. 14 min., where Mr. Baker reached the lake, it is about sixty miles wide, but the width increases southward. The water is deep, sweet, and transparent; the shores are generally clean and free from reeds, forming a sandy beach. Its actual length from north to south is stated to be about 260 geographical miles, independent of its unknown course to the west, between 1 deg. and 2 deg. south latitude, and of its similar course in the north, in lat. about 3 degrees.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Paris papers of last evening discredit the rumours of renewed negotiations for a European Congress.

The Spanish Ambassador has presented a note to Cardinal Antonelli announcing the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Spain.

An arrival from America brings news to Italy. President Johnson continues indisposed, and is unable to attend the Cabinet meetings. The Secretary of the Treasury has dismissed all Government purchasing agents in the insurrectionary districts. The military commission on the conspiracy trial have agreed upon their verdict, but the decision is not yet published. The Judge-Advocate previously submitted an argument asserting that four of the prisoners were fellow conspirators with Booth. He contended that the evidence showed that Davis, Sanders, Tucker, and others, planned and assisted the assassination. A serious affray has taken place at Portsmouth, Virginia, between the white and coloured people. Many persons were wounded. General Herro, commanding in Northern Louisiana, has forbidden the slaves to leave the plantations. The Governor of Kentucky has addressed the people, declaring slavery to be dead, and urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following is a complete list of members returned to serve in the new Parliament up to last night:—

	Liberals.	Tories.
ANDOVER—Hon. D. Fortescue ...	1	—
Mr. W. Humphrey ...	—	1
ARUNDEL—Lord E. Howard ...	1	—
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE—Mr. Milner Gibson ...	1	—
AYLESBURY—Mr. N. M. Rothschild ...	1	—
Mr. S. G. Smith ...	—	1
BATH—Mr. W. Tite ...	1	—
Colonel Hogg ...	—	1
BEWDLEY—Sir T. E. Winnington ...	1	—
BRADFORD—Mr. H. W. Wickham ...	1	—
Mr. W. E. Forster ...	1	—
BRACKNOCK—Colonel L. V. Watkins ...	1	—
BRIDPORT—Mr. T. A. Mitchell ...	1	—
Mr. K. Hodgson ...	1	—
CAMBRIDGE (Univ.)—Right. Hon. S. Walpole ...	—	1
Mr. C. J. Selwyn ...	—	1
CARMARTHEN (Dist.)—Mr. W. Morris ...	1	—
CARNARVON—Mr. W. B. Hughes ...	1	—
CHICHESTER—Lord H. Lennox ...	—	1
Mr. J. A. Smith ...	1	—
CITY OF LONDON—Mr. Goschen ...	1	—
Mr. Crawford ...	1	—
Mr. Ald. Lawrence ...	1	—
Baron L. Rothschild ...	1	—
CLITHEROE—Mr. Fort ...	1	—
COCKERMOUTH—Lord Naas ...	—	1
Mr. Steel ...	1	—
DARTMOUTH—Mr. J. Hardy ...	—	1
DENBIGH—Mr. T. Mainwaring ...	—	1
DURHAM—Rt. Hon. J. R. Mowbray ...	—	1
Mr. J. Henderson ...	1	—
EXETER—Lord Courtenay ...	—	1
Mr. J. Coleridge ...	1	—
ETON—Sir E. C. Kerrison ...	—	1
GATESHEAD—Rt. Hon. W. Hutt ...	1	—
GREENWICH—Mr. Ald. Salomons ...	1	—
Sir Charles Bright ...	1	—
HALIFAX—Mr. J. Stansfeld ...	1	—
Mr. Akroyd ...	1	—
HERTFORD—Right Hon. W. Cowper ...	1	—
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar ...	—	1
HYTHE—Baron M. A. de Rothschild ...	1	—
LAMBETH—Mr. F. Doulton ...	1	—
Mr. T. Hughes ...	1	—
LAUNCESTON—Mr. A. Campbell ...	—	1
LEITH BURGHS—Mr. W. Miller ...	1	—
MARLBOROUGH—Lord E. Bruce ...	1	—
Mr. H. B. Baring ...	1	—
MARLOW (GREAT)—Colonel T. P. Williams ...	—	1
Col. B. W. Knox ...	—	1
MARYLEBONE—Mr. H. Lewis ...	1	—
Mr. T. Chambers ...	1	—
MONMOUTH—Mr. C. Bailey ...	—	1
MERTHYR TYDVIL—Right Hon. H. A. Bruce ...	1	—
NEWARK—Mr. G. Hodgkinson ...	1	—
Lord A. Clinton ...	1	—
OXFORD (BOROUGH)—Right Hon. E. Cardwell ...	1	—
Mr. C. Neate ...	1	—
PERTH—Hon. A. F. Kinnaird ...	1	—
PETERSFIELD—Sir W. Jolliffe, Bart. ...	—	1
PRESTON—Sir T. G. Heaketh ...	—	1
Hod. J. Stanley ...	—	1
RADNOR (Dist.)—Mr. R. G. Price ...	1	—
RICHMOND—Sir Roundell Palmer ...	1	—
Hon. J. C. Dundas ...	1	—
ROCHDALE—Mr. T. B. Potter ...	1	—
SALFORD—Mr. Cheetham ...	1	—
SHAFTESBURY—Mr. G. G. Glyn ...	1	—
SHREWSBURY—Mr. G. Tomline ...	1	—
Mr. Clement ...	1	—
SOUTH SHIELDS—Mr. R. Ingham ...	1	—
STAMFORD—Lord Cranbourne ...	—	1
Sir Stafford Northcote ...	—	1
THIRSK—Sir W. P. Gallwey, Bart. ...	—	1
TOWER HAMLETS—Mr. Ayrton ...	1	—
Mr. C. S. Butler ...	1	—
TRURO—Captain Vivian ...	1	—
Mr. F. Williams ...	—	1
WARRINGTON—Mr. G. Greenall ...	—	1
WELLS—Captain A. D. Hayter ...	—	1
Captain H. H. Jolliffe ...	—	1
WEXLOCK—Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester ...	—	1
Mr. J. M. Gaskell ...	—	1
WESTBURY—Sir Massey Lopes, Bart. ...	—	1
WESTMINSTER—Captain Grosvenor ...	1	—
Mr. J. Stuart Mill ...	1	—
WHITEHAVEN—Mr. G. O. Bentinck ...	—	1
WIGAN—Hon. James Lindsay ...	—	1
Mr. H. Woods ...	—	1
WILTON—Mr. E. Antrobus ...	—	1
WYCOMBE (HIGH)—Mr. J. R. Mills ...	1	—
Hon. C. Carrington ...	1	—

SCOTLAND.

LEITH BURGHS—Mr. W. Miller ...	1	—
PERTH—Mr. A. Kinnaird ...	1	—

The results of the elections already completed are the return of—

Liberals ...	64
Conservatives ...	31

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH POLLING.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock the General Election to the Parliament of 1865 commenced in earnest. The nomination of candidates for the cities of London and Westminster, and for several of the metropolitan boroughs, took place on Monday, when Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Butler were returned without opposition for the Tower Hamlets, and were the first members elected to the new House of Commons. Yesterday the polling was conducted in the City of London, in Westminster, Marylebone, Lambeth, and Greenwich. There was a strong contest for the representation of each. From eight o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon the metropolis was everywhere the scene of unusual excitement; and at certain points where the polling-booths and hustings had been erected, and at the several committee rooms of the various candidates, as hour by hour the returns were posted up, the greatest animation and interest prevailed.

Subjoined are the returns of the polling, and the numbers reported when the voting was closed at four o'clock:

CITY OF LONDON.

TEN O'CLOCK.	ONE O'CLOCK.
Crawford ... 1,037	Goschen ... 5,111
Goschen ... 1,036	Crawford ... 5,097
Rothschild ... 971	Lawrence ... 4,810
Lawrence ... 920	Rothschild ... 4,766
Lyll ... 693	Lyll ... 3,314
Fowler ... 634	Fowler ... 3,239
TWELVE O'CLOCK.	CLOSE OF POLL.
Goschen ... 4,239	Goschen ... 7,024
Crawford ... 4,206	Crawford ... 6,990
Rothschild ... 3,942	Lawrence ... 6,545
Lawrence ... 3,923	Rothschild ... 6,491
Lyll ... 2,772	Lyll ... 4,118
Fowler ... 2,726	Fowler ... 3,997

WESTMINSTER.

TEN O'CLOCK.	TWO O'CLOCK.
Grosvenor ... 1,479	Grosvenor ... 3,708
Mill ... 1,474	Mill ... 3,703
Smith ... 1,314	Smith ... 3,275
TWELVE O'CLOCK.	CLOSE OF POLL.
Grosvenor ... 2,772	Grosvenor ... 4,544
Mill ... 2,767	Mill ... 4,530
Smith ... 2,574	Smith ... 3,832

MARYLEBONE.

TEN O'CLOCK.	TWO O'CLOCK.
Lewis ... 1,901	Lewis ... 5,100
Chambers ... 1,335	Chambers ... 4,289
Fermoy ... 1,142	Fermoy ... 3,121
TWELVE O'CLOCK.	CLOSE OF POLL.
Lewis ... 3,630	Lewis ... 7,077
Chambers ... 2,866	Chambers ... 6,270
Fermoy ... 2,160	Fermoy ... 4,098

LAMBETH.

TEN O'CLOCK.	TWO O'CLOCK.
Doulton ... 1,869	Doulton ... 4,785
Hughes ... 1,694	Hughes ... 4,736
Lawrence ... 1,159	Lawrence ... 3,703
Haig ... 252	Haig ... 398
TWELVE O'CLOCK.	CLOSE OF POLL.
Doulton ... 3,406	Doulton ... 5,835
Hughes ... 3,050	Hughes ... 5,710
Lawrence ... 2,415	Lawrence ... 4,223
Haig ... 369	Haig ... 414

GREENWICH.

TEN O'CLOCK.	TWO O'CLOCK.
Salomons ... 1,364	Salomons ... 3,222
Bright ... 1,137	Bright ... 2,654
Maxwell ... 887	Maxwell ... 1,979
Harris ... 59	Harris ... Retired.
Langley ... 54	Langley ... 117
TWELVE O'CLOCK.	CLOSE OF POLL.
Salomons ... 2,251	Salomons ... 4,478
Bright ... 1,829	Bright ... 3,678
Maxwell ... 1,312	Maxwell ... 2,441
Harris ... 89	Langley ... 178
Langley ... 79	

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nominations for a large proportion of the English boroughs took place yesterday. In many the candidates were unopposed, as will be seen from the list of new members. At Aylesbury, Mr. Acton Tindal, Liberal, was proposed in addition to other candidates, but he withdrew after intimating that he should contest the borough on some future occasion. At Bath there was no contest—Mr. Pasmore Edwards being proposed and withdrawn. The same at Bradford, though Mr. Kell had been spontaneously accepted by a great meeting on Friday in preference to Mr. Wickham. Mr. Kell, however, declined to stand. At Bristol there was tremendous excitement, and the proceedings were carried on from beginning to the end not in dumb show, but in perpetual tumult. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Berkeley and Sir S. M. Peto, a respectable minority voting for Mr. Fremantle. At Cambridge there was great confusion. One person was so offensive in his interruptions that the mayor ordered him into custody. This unheard-of command at once excited a tremendous uproar, and the police in endeavouring to seize the offender soon became embedded in the crowd, which then moved sideways in a firm and compact body, yelling, cheering, and occasionally fighting. The man was, fortunately for the peace of the town, not locked up, and the show of hands very opportunely recalled the electors to their senses. Mr. Forsyth was nominated as a Conservative in place of Mr. Macaulay, who has

been stricken down by illness. The poll was for the Liberal candidates. At Canterbury there were heavy showers of rain. The show of hands was in favour of Major Lyon and Colonel Adair. A poll was demanded for Mr. Butler-Johnstone and Mr. Huddleston. A very close contest is expected. Rumours are prevalent that bribery is being extensively resorted to on both sides. At Coventry there was an immense crowd, and no one was heard in the tumult. Show of hands for Flower and Jones. At Derby also there was great excitement. A strong body of police, town and county, were in attendance, and a number of special constables were also sworn in. At Devonport the show of hands was in favour of Messrs. Bracey and Phinn. The proceedings were of the ordinary character until Mr. Phinn attempted to address the electors, which he endeavoured to do ineffectually for more than half an hour. Mr. Cowper and Sir M. Farquhar were re-elected quietly for Hertford, both making long speeches. At Hastings, the show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Gorst, the Conservative candidates. At Harwich formal notice was served on the Mayor that Mr. Jervis (Conservative) was disqualified by holding an office of profit under the Crown. Mr. Gathorne Hardy made a speech at the Leominster nomination. In answer to the cry about "Oxford," he had to say that he had taken no part, from beginning to end, in the matter; but when he found persons of great intelligence, education, and integrity, combining together to place him in a position of high honour, he would say that if honour was to be conferred on him, then honour he must accept. (Cheers.) At Oxford the proceedings were altogether harmonious, there being no opposition to the Right Hon. E. Cardwell and Mr. Charles Neate. Both made interesting speeches. The show of hands at Plymouth was in favour of Sir R. Collier and Mr. Morrison. The latter will have a hard struggle for his seat. At Portsmouth the proceedings passed in "dumb show." The Attorney-General made a long speech at Richmond, Yorkshire. At Nottingham more than 20,000 people were present. Some windows had been broken on the previous evening, and the magistrates, prepared for any emergency, swore in several hundreds of special constables. The police also mustered in strong force. The groaning and hooting from the immense crowd as the unpopular candidates presented themselves was terrific. The four candidates—Mr. Paget, Sir R. Clifton, Mr. Samuel Morley, and Mr. Marten—having been proposed and seconded, a show of hands was then taken, which was greatly in favour of Sir R. Clifton and Mr. Marten. At Norwich no speeches were made, owing to the uproar caused by the shouts of the partisans who filled the hall. The show of hands was in favour of the Liberal candidates. There was a crowd estimated at 3,000 persons at the Sheffield nomination, being for Rosbuck and Hadfield. At Southampton the sheriff declared the show of hands to be in favour of Messrs. Rose and Garney; but this was objected to as so manifestly unfair that, upon being remonstrated with, he gave it in favour of Messrs. Garney and Seymour. Lord Cranbourne and Sir Stafford Northcote made speeches on being re-elected for Stamford. Mr. Horsman was received with great disfavour at Stroud, and Mr. Ponsonby was the popular candidate. At Wolverhampton the formality of a poll will have to be gone through, a gentleman having nominated Major Thorneycroft in his absence. Messrs. Villiers and Weguelin will of course be elected. At Woodstock there was an unusually large assemblage of voters, as well as of agricultural labourers from the adjoining villages, and the proceedings were very noisy and disorderly. The usual show of hands was largely in favour of Mr. Henry. At York a very large majority of the large assemblage were in favour of Messrs. Leeman and Westhead, and a poll was demanded for Mr. Lowther. There was great excitement, but the proceedings passed off without a disturbance. The crowd was two or three times drenched with thunder showers.

FINSBURY ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL, ELEVEN A.M.	
Torrens ...	3,987
Lusk ...	3,586
Cox ...	2,103
Phillips ...	500
Perfitt ...	190

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL, TEN O'CLOCK.	
Paget ...	1,322
Morley ...	1,322
Morton ...	703
Clifton ...	699

CONFESSION OF DR. PRITCHARD.—The convict Pritchard, in consequence, it is said, of the entreaties of his eldest daughter, has confessed that he poisoned his wife, giving as the reason his illicit intercourse with Mary McLeod. He denies having poisoned Mrs. Taylor, but admits that after her death he put arsenic into her bottle of solution.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were very moderate. There was no activity in the demand, however, either for red or white produce; nevertheless, previous quotations were supported. Nearly the whole of the supply came to hand in excellent condition. Only a moderate supply of foreign wheat was on the stands. The business transacted was chiefly of a retail character; but all good and fine parcels changed hands at fully late rates. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair demand, at previous quotations. The supply of barley on sale was moderate. The trade was slow, and inferior qualities were rather lower in price. Malt was in slow request, at late rates.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. M. L."—10s. received and handed to the Liberation Society.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

SUMMARY.

THE formal closing of the old Parliament, the becoming speech of Lord Westbury, in announcing his resignation to his brother peers, and even the address of the Prime Minister, are topics as stale as though they belonged to history. Hours are just now equivalent to days of our ordinary routine life; and the public mind, filled with the excitement of the general election, has no care for aught else. The list of new members, in which the Liberals are as two to one, contains a preponderance of old names. Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Stansfeld, Lord Cranbourne, Sir R. Palmer, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. J. R. Mills, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. T. B. Potter, are to be added, amongst a crowd of others, to the metropolitan M.P.'s. But there have been some significant changes without a contest. Mr. Coleridge replaces a Conservative at Exeter; Lord Derby's son a Liberal at Preston; Halifax has accepted Mr. Akroyd, though with a wry face; and Aylesbury recovers a Liberal seat. At Carnarvon and Clitheroe, also, the Liberals have driven their antagonists from the field. Dissatisfaction with Mr. Wickham at Bradford was not carried by the Liberals to the hustings, and that gentleman, thanks to Mr. Kell's modesty in declining his nomination by a vote in public meeting, returns to Parliament by the side of Mr. W. E. Forster. Sixty Liberals and thirty-three Conservatives have already been elected.

Yesterday's nominations pave the way for the severe struggles of to-day, and as we write a large number of contested elections are proceeding. The Finsbury election is practically decided—Messrs. Torrens and Lusk far outstripping their compeers. At Sheffield the attempt to oust Mr. Roebuck is being prosecuted with vigour, though not likely to be successful. At Northampton, Nottingham, Norwich, Carlisle, Plymouth, and Bolton, the Conservatives are striving to gain a footing. The telegram given in our Postscript indicates that Messrs. Paget and Morley are secure. Sir Charles Douglas will take his chance at Banbury; and Sir John Trelawny has been driven away from Tavistock, where there are five candidates for two seats. The Liberals hope to recover a seat for Wakefield, for York, for Stoke, for Oldham, and for Leicester. The second seat for Bristol is being severely contested by Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Fremantle; and the endeavour to wrest Woodstock from dual influence will be made in the polling-booth to-day. At Stroud Mr. Ponsonby has been brought forward to rescue the borough from the Conservatism of Mr. Horaman, and to-day it will be decided whether the Radicals of Newcastle are to share the representation with the Whigs. The unexpected nomination of Major Thorneycroft, in his absence and against his will, at Wolverhampton, is a curious episode, and necessitates a poll to-day, though the seats of Messrs. Villiers and Weguelin are perfectly secure.

In the elections yet to come off there is the prospect of Liberal gains—especially in the counties. Family arrangements have been rudely set at defiance in East Norfolk, where the tenant-farmers have accepted Mr. Read, one of themselves, as a candidate, to prevent Colonel Coke from disposing of the constituency at his will. The Whig magnates, alarmed at this show of independence, have found a colleague for the Colonel in the person of Sir T. Beauchamp. If the reformers of Middlesex do their duty, Lord Enfield and Mr. Hanbury will secure an easy victory for Middlesex; and in the other home counties the prospects of the

Liberal party wear a promising aspect. In Scotland advanced principles are likely to gain somewhat, while the Conservatives of Ireland and Lord Derby's "muzzling" speech a great far to their expected success.

At any other time the remarkable poisoning case at Edinburgh would have excited intense interest. Last week Dr. Pritchard was put on trial on the charge of murdering his wife and mother by the administration of antimony in small doses. The *post-mortem* examinations of the bodies of the deceased by independent scientific analysts clearly established the fact that both Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Taylor died from the effects of slow poison, which must have been given to them by some one residing in the same house. So strong was the case against Dr. Pritchard, that his counsel could suggest no other alternative than that of Mary M'Leod, the housemaid, a young girl with whom the doctor had formed an improper connexion, was guilty of the crime. Dr. Pritchard was found guilty, and the verdict has been justified by his own confession of murder, so far as his wife was concerned. The prospect of obtaining a sum of money, and the desire to get his wife out of the way, seem to have been the motives for these diabolical crimes. It is remarkable that one at least of the ladies had the conviction that she was being slowly poisoned, and that Dr. Paterson, who attended them, had the same belief, though restrained by professional etiquette from making known his suspicions.

Lord Cranworth, formerly Baron Rolfe, succeeds Lord Westbury as Lord High Chancellor of England—the Attorney-General being, it is said, unwilling to relinquish his seat in the House of Commons. Lord Cranworth's antecedents as the occupant of the woolsack are favourable. He maintained at the highest elevation the standard of judicial purity, and gained credit for his good appointments; but he is a timid law reformer.

There is deplorable news from New Zealand by the delayed Australian mail, consisting of details of the horrible murder and mutilation of the Rev. C. S. Volkner, an Episcopal missionary, who was put to death by a band of fanatics who were making a tour of the northern island to promulgate some new superstition, and had induced the whole settlement at Opotiki to renounce Christianity. These perambulating murderers seem, in the present state of native feeling, to carry all before them. Mission stations have had to be abandoned, and the labours of many years have proved fruitless. "The Hauhau fanaticism," it is said, "is on the increase, and threatens to pervade Maoridom." This is a very disappointing result of a quarter of a century's missionary work, and seems to indicate an inability to get a permanent hold upon the hearts of the New Zealand natives.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

THE metropolitan elections, with the exception of Finsbury and Southwark, are decided—in almost every instance as we could have wished. Not a single Tory candidate has been returned—nay, it can hardly be said that any one of them cuts a respectable figure on the poll. In the City, Lyall and Fowler were upwards of 2,000 votes below Baron Rothschild, the lowest of the Liberal candidates. In Westminster, Mr. Smith's immense local interest and expenditure did not enable him to come within 500 of his opponents. In Lambeth, Mr. Haig, in sporting phrase, was nowhere. In Greenwich, Maxwell lagged behind Mr. Salomons by more than 1,000 votes, and behind Sir Charles Bright by nearly 600. The metropolis is evidently not retrogressive in its political sentiment, whatever may prove to be the case in the provinces. On the contrary, the most advanced, the ablest, and the boldest Liberals take the place of honour. In the City Mr. Goschen, in Westminster Mr. Stuart Mill, in Lambeth Mr. Hughes, are respectively at the head of the poll. Lord Fermoy seems to have fallen into disrepute in Marylebone, and is replaced by Mr. Thomas Chambers; and Mr. Lawrence has not maintained his ground in Lambeth. The huge constituency of the Tower Hamlets re-elected their members without a contest, and Messrs. Ayrton and Butler had the honour of becoming the first two members of the new Parliament.

The capital of the empire has done more than vindicate its Liberal and progressive tendencies. It has sent men to Parliament who will wipe out the reproach against the metropolitan constituencies that they generally prefer representatives who are unable to carry weight in the House of Commons. The charge was far too sweeping before—it now falls to the ground. Less than ever can it be said that the metropolitan members are mere delegates and voting machines. It is natural that the various interests of London should have influence in the

Imperial Parliament—that its commerce and local requirements should be adequately represented. But now the intelligence and matured thought which are consecrated to the service of the people will find adequate exponents in the great council of the nation. The metropolis has sent to the Senate a Goschen, who has shown that statesmanship is compatible with mercantile pursuits; a Mill, who can rescue great principles and neglected truths from the rubbish of party traditions; and a Hughes, who will bring a keen and thoughtful intellect to the consideration of some of the social problems which are ripe for solution. In Westminster we have seen a high reputation and lofty integrity evoke so healthy a moral feeling as to break to pieces all the machinery, and defeat all the artifices, of ordinary electioneering. For Lambeth a trusted man has been carried into Parliament by the sheer force of popular enthusiasm rightly directed. These are new experiences for London—indications that neither money-making, nor political indifference, nor old traditions, have shrivelled up the generous instincts of the people. The metropolis this week has not only raised the standard of advanced Liberalism, but has shown that political life and moral energy underlie its professions. Though it has not increased its Liberal members, it has multiplied its Parliamentary power. Such an unexpected revival will tell upon the country at large.

Yesterday, in scores of boroughs, the hustings conflict was in full vigour—to-day it will rage with added fierceness around the polling-booth. In a large number of places already the election has not gone beyond the formality of nomination. Day by day the young Parliament will increase in its proportions. Represented on Monday by two individuals, the muster-roll was yesterday swollen to ninety-three, and before the sun goes down this evening, more than half the members of the new House of Commons will have been elected. Election excitement runs high—in a few boroughs it has reached fever heat—but it is gratifying to record that in no case, not even in Nottingham, has it broken out into disorder and riot. London, with its huge constituencies, has set a good example, which the country is nobly following.

Upon the votes recorded this day will, to a great extent, depend the complexion of the new House of Commons. We are warranted in accepting the unmistakeable decision of the metropolis as a favourable omen. Here and there the Liberal party may sustain unexpected reverses, but all the indications point to an increase in its numbers, and a marked improvement in its quality. Though elected under Lord Palmerston there is a universal conviction that the new Parliament is not his. It will be instinct with a spirit alien to traditional statesmanship. It seems likely to contain in large proportion elements that cannot be moulded according to party convenience, or be paralysed by senile apathy. Its nominal leader may still, in accordance with his election address, fix his gaze upon the past; but the young Parliament will turn all its thoughts to the future. In what way January and May are to be reconciled—how the earnest Liberalism that is beginning to surge into the House of Commons is to work with the hand-to-hand statesmanship which is typified by Lord Palmerston—we cannot pretend to say. But we have faith that the political life which now animates the nation will ere long find for itself a suitable channel.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE ELECTION.

WE cannot insert the letters of Mr. Henry Richard, the one to his friends and fellow-countrymen, the other to ourselves, explanatory of the circumstances under which his candidature for the county of Cardigan was brought to a close, without expressing the grievous disappointment we feel at the unfavourable issue. We feel it, in the first place, on account of the principles to which we are especially committed, and of which Mr. Richard would have been so efficient a representative. Few men living would, in our sober judgment, have carried a deeper attachment to those principles into the House of Commons, or superior ability to commend them by his advocacy—none would have lent more weight to them by the uprightness of his character or the courtesy of his personal bearing. We anticipated much from his return to Parliament, for in him we could have counted upon earnestness, eloquence and judgment. It seems, however, that it was not to be, at least just now.

We regret the issue, in the second place, on account of the reputation of Welsh Nonconformity. We fondly believed that Mr. Richard would have furnished the occasion of redeeming it. For the present General Election, we should have been satisfied with his return. Wales, it is true, ought to send up to the House of Commons

a complete phalanx of representatives of the right stamp, and might do so if she would. But she is under an inexplicable spell. Her otherwise sturdy children cower under a self-inflicted superstition, and landlord influence is supposed to be invincible. They are haunted by that demon which needs but to be faced to vanish. They make themselves political slaves, and put public contempt on their most religiously cherished principles, and for what? Simply because they have allowed themselves to be paralysed by a bugbear of their own imagination. They fancy themselves to be in the hands of the landowners, whereas they constitute such an overwhelming majority over nearly the entire Principality that the landowners are in their hands. They have been mesmerised into a state of political catalepsy, and are the veriest tools of a few families who would be powerless to dispose of their suffrages were they once to awake to their responsibilities. Mr. Richard's election would have broken that spell. His appearance in his native county as a candidate sufficed to evoke its manhood, and had he proceeded to the poll would unquestionably have freed every Welsh county hereafter from unnatural political domination. We are sorry that the men of Cardiganshire were deprived of the opportunity of asserting and proving their bravery. That they would have availed themselves of it with thankfulness and enthusiasm is now abundantly apparent, and had they done so, and wrought out, as they would have done, deliverance for themselves, they would have unsealed the eyes of all their countrymen, and we should never again have been compelled to reproach the Welsh community with hindering the movement it behoves them both by their principles and their affections to countenance and serve.

Having said thus much, we are bound to admit that the unfortunate decision by which Mr. Richard's candidature was so prematurely brought to an end, whoever may be morally responsible for it, was so natural, so entirely in conformity with the usual course of things, and must have appeared at the moment when it was taken so imperative, that although we deeply deplore we cannot blame it. The truth is, that in all such cases, we are all of us a little too fearful of acting up to our first impressions. We stand upon the brink of the stream into which we were prompted to plunge, and wet our feet, and shiver and shrink, and, in this state of feeling we are too open to the suggestions of the timid and cautious, that it were better for us to forego our resolution. It is usually a man's own friends, those who agree with him in his principles, and are most sincerely attached to his person, and to whom, therefore, he lays open his proposals in the first instance, that discouragingly influence him when he is bent upon any bold enterprise. In perfect good faith and good feeling, they see the difficulties more distinctly and impressively than he. They have not warmed into determination. Their blood is not up. Once committed, and they would be ready for any exertion and self-sacrifice. But, until committed, they help to make impracticable the very thing they really desire. Their first thought is seldom that the work must and shall be done, so far at least as they may contribute to it, but how great are the difficulties which must be encountered. We are most of us too apt to be swayed by these damping manifestations, which our knowledge of human nature should teach us to expect. It is difficult to know precisely when to disregard the counsels of timidity, and to decide whether friends shall deter you, or whether you shall drag them along with you. But experience has taught us the lesson that the greater the work that has to be done, the stronger and more indomitable must be the will to push aside the hazards. Faith and courage are better qualifications for success than mistrust and caution.

Mr. Richard's brief candidature—if, indeed, it can be said to have had a commencement—has undoubtedly effected something worth gaining. It drove a Tory out of the field. It put an end to an unworthy compact between the dominant families of the county. It will probably secure for the Liberals an additional vote. It was not, however, such a result as the splendid opportunity might have gained for us. We want voices as well as votes. Wales is able to give us—to give the truths they hold—that much needed advantage. We are sorry beyond measure that she has been balked by circumstances, and must content ourselves with hoping for better fortune next time.

"YOU DO SHAKE HANDS WITH YOURSELF."

ALL our readers have of course read that once popular book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We recall one sentence, in which St. Clair, in conversing with his staid and proper relative Miss Ophelia, lays it down as a fact that nobody wants to talk seriously in hot

weather, and that, "what with mosquitoes and all, a fellow can't get himself up to any very sublime moral flights." Heartily as we rejoice, and thankfully too, in such summer weather as that with which we are now blessed, we feel like St. Clair, and our state of mind recalls the time when our motto was flung at us, and hit us as the same authority would say, like a "very pebble of truth." It was on one warm summer day, when blue sky and green grass, and the carolling of birds, and the sweet perfume of flowers, just as now, made the mere sense of life an exquisite enjoyment, that we were idly taking our pleasure in that hour of the day which an Englishman feels to be his own by an emphasis of interest—the vacant space between dinner and tea. We had dined well, and were therefore good-tempered, our friends were few and wisely chosen; so that we lay at ease and gave expression to our state of satisfaction, both mentally and bodily, by a strong expression or two. One of our company, a stalwart, thoughtful, matter-of-fact German, cut us short by a rebuke the more amusing from its broken English, "You do shake hands with yourself."

Well, we do go through that little operation with ourselves, each and all of us probably, with more frequency, and rather more sincerity, than when we stretch out that member of our body in reality to grasp, or it may be simply touch, the proffered hand of our neighbour. Shaking hands now is no more to be regarded as an evidence of affection, than a gentleman lifting his hat to a lady as he passes her in the street is a token of his respect for her. In both cases it is simply a conventional usage, which is meant to imply nothing, and is taken accordingly. But go back to the old days, when the grip of your friend meant, that so long as you lived, *your* honour was *his* honour, *your* good name and fair fame were *his*, to be defended against all comers, aye, even to the death. That was something like a shake of the hand, too, when the old simple "hand-fasting," and it might have been too, the division of a silver sixpence, binding together two hearts and two fortunes as indissolubly as the signing of any contract, or the benediction of any priest. We remember the reproof given of old—"Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this." But we sometimes regret that while customs remain, the spirit which gave them force and vitality has long since departed, and that from our birth to our grave we are tied and bound by a chain of observances, which instead of binding us to our fellow-men, invites us to dead forms alone.

But still, shakes of the hand are curious things. There is the shake patronising, of which ladies know more than the other sex, for they practise it more. The shake, we mean, which is intended to express a lively sense in the mind of the shaker of the inch or two of difference in the social scale between herself or himself and the shaken. It suggests a drawing-room a trifle the largest, an establishment altogether a little better appointed, contributions to charitable institutions (each duly reported in print, of course), a little more ample and a general state of pecuniosity which is highly satisfactory, to the giver, at any rate, but not very generally, we venture to say, to the recipient. This species of salutation, too, oddly enough, is as possible with nations as it is with individuals. We used to hear a great deal—it has not been wafted over the water quite so often lately—from what are called our Transatlantic cousins, of their immense superiority, their inexhaustible resources, and their general ability to whip the whole world! The one is in little, what the other is on a large scale, and both, while professedly doing the civil to their neighbours, are in reality exemplifying our friend's motto, "You do shake hands with yourself."

Not long ago we were unfortunately doomed to spend the evening with a genuine Irishman, one in whom patriotism had fairly run mad. Some small country place in the far north was not only his world, but was really all the world to him. He had been to Scotland: nothing of architecture there could be compared with what he could show at home! The boasted agriculture of England was something to laugh at by the side of Irish farming. The intelligence and refinement of Irish peasantry left that of all other countries nowhere; and, like the good old man whose eyes had become so used to the distinguishing costume of his own Society that his grandest conception of Heaven could only compass the idea of an innumerable company—of Quakers!—to this man, Presbyterianism was the only *ism* that was worthy of the consideration of an intelligent being; and the Assembly's Shorter and Longer Catechisms, with Proofs, were probably his idea of the strait gate and the narrow way that

lead on to the Kingdom. The man who travelled from Dan to Beersheba, and found all barren, paled in comparison with this individual, and was distanced completely. But it was the best illustration of the happy state of thorough satisfaction with one's self, which our title hints at, that we have yet had presented to us.

Then there is the indifferent shake, in which the stretched-out hand lies in yours, cold, damp, sometimes like Uriah Heap's; motionless and heavy, a dead fish is the only comparison which at all resembles it. You wonder why it is in contact with you at all, and you speculate rapidly as to how you can get rid of it now and avoid possible repetition. And you feel annoyed, thrown back upon yourself, and quite puzzled as to the real meaning of such a salutation. We have pretty generally found that under such an exterior there was all the pretence, "unbleness" of Uriah Heap, and that it was only another form of the same disease, shaking hands with one's self.

The polite shake, if such it can be called, wherein only the two longest digits of one hand just rest for an instant only on the two opposing fingers—little can be said of this: it is peculiarly an institution of the nineteenth century, and as nearly as we can make out, implies either a doubt as to whether your existence in society ought to be recognised at all, or a fixed determination to sit upon you and reduce you as nearly as possible to a nonentity in the eyes of all persons of consideration. Fortunately for the rest of the world, the power of such people is seldom equal to their will. But this is a very virulent form of the same disease. Of the good old-fashioned salutation which will be at once recognised if we call it the pump-handle shake, we do not feel inclined to say much in the way of criticism. Modern fashionables may sneer at its vulgarity, and young exquisites may express their disgust at its heartiness and frankness. At least, then, it has a heart; and we do not care to dissect anything which has a living, beating pulse, and is not just a mockery and a sham.

One thing before we end our comments must be noticed; and that is, the remarkable way in which the shakes of the hand you receive from your neighbour ascend to the boiling point or recede to zero, according as to whether you are supposed to be going up in the world or coming down. Ask your friend to become surety for you; and if he do not quote some of the well-known proverbs wherein Solomon (from his own observation it may be) describes the sure end of such a transaction, he will at least touch your hand as lightly as if you had the Russian plague, or perhaps even pass by on the other side. But we can best illustrate our meaning by noting down the experience of a young minister, as we heard him narrate it quite recently. When "only a student," a lady whose family was distantly connected with his own, and who was reported wealthy, and treated accordingly, used to salute him with a grand and distant bow. Time passed, and at the end of his college course two or three congregations were anxious to secure his ministrations; and the lady ascended the scale and greeted him with a minimum shake of the hand. The ordination day came, and his old professors spoke warmly of his student days, and prophesied kindly of his ministerial future; and the bright prospects were acknowledged by a hearty shake and a meant-to-be winning smile. But not long after, when the predictions were happily realised, and the addition of galleries to the church became necessary, on the day for reopening, his thoroughly altered position in the lady's eyes was evidenced by the greeting, "Dear Mr. So-and-so, we are so pleased at your success! What day will you come and dine with us? Our girls will be so very glad to welcome you!!!" No doubt—but the fact of getting on in the world wonderfully quickens the desire of some people to claim relationship with you, and of others to make your acquaintance. It is hardly necessary, we suppose, in this case, to add that in the mind of this minister the lady took her place in the category of those very good people of whom Hannah More is reported to have said "that it would be quite time enough to make their acquaintance in heaven."

But it is worth our while to be very serious for a moment, and inquire—in these days when people number their acquaintances not by units but by hundreds—when everybody who reads at all digests not a solitary volume once and again, but devours whole libraries to be ruminated over in some far-off convenient season—and lastly, when our friends travel, not to the nearest market town once a week, or to some great metropolis once in a lifetime, but over snow peaks and glaciers, and must even see Rome also—how is it that our standard of judgment is still so dwarfed, and we still travel in a circle of

which the centre is self? For it is impossible to deny that, lurking at the bottom of many a criticism, sharp, short, and severe, with just enough of truth to satisfy a conscience that can easily be put to silence, is some sort of feeling that we are ourselves certain never to be in this same condemnation. Had I been in his place, I would have done this or that, is at once a way of condemning our neighbour, and of shaking hands with oneself, to which it is not likely that any of us are strangers. Or, when placed in any trying circumstances we have acquitted ourselves fairly, how hard it is to take just the word of praise which our friends may feel inclined to bestow without endeavouring by a sudden fit of self-depreciation to provoke them into louder and warmer plaudits! "I tumbled down, and I bored it very well," Miss Edgeworth puts into the mouth of a little boy in her "Practical Education," whose accident had created no special sympathy, and who felt himself obliged thus to beg for a little pat of approbation to heal his bruises. And often much older children chronicle their own heroism, or cite their own cot example, forgetting "that not he that commendeth himself is approved, but whom the Lord commendeth," and that of all faults the one which most blinds a man to a loving, righteous estimate of his friends is that which finds most true expression in the phrase, "You do shake hands with yourself."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

The following is a complete list, so far as can be at present ascertained, of the candidates for election in England, Wales, and Scotland, to serve in the new Parliament, including those constituencies which have already returned members. Members of the late Parliament seeking re-election are indicated by the asterisks placed against their names. The figures following the names of the places show the number of members to be returned by each:—

Abingdon, 1—*Mr. J. T. Norris, L.; Colonel C. Lindsay, C.
 Andover, 2—*Hon. D. Fortescue, L.; *Mr. W. Humphrey, C.
 Anglessea, 1—*Sir R. Bulkeley, C.
 Arundel, 1—*Lord E. Howard, L.
 Ashburton, 1—*Mr. J. H. Astell, C.; Mr. Jardine, L.
 Ashton-under-Lyne, 1—*Mr. Milner Gibson, L.
 Aylesbury, 2—*Mr. Bernard, C.; Mr. S. G. Smith, C.; Mr. N. M. Rothschild, L.
 Banbury, 1—*Mr. Samuelson, L.; *Sir C. Douglas, L.; Mr. C. Bell, C.
 Barnstable, 2—*Mr. T. Cave, L.; Mr. Hawkins, L.; Sir G. Stueley, C.; Mr. Gwynn, C.; Mr. F. Edwards, C.
 Bath, 2—*Mr. Tite, L.; Mr. J. P. Edwards, L.; Colonel Hogg, C.
 Beaumaris, 1—*Mr. W. O. Stanley, L.
 Bedford, 2—*Mr. Whitbread, L.; *Colonel Stuart, C.; Mr. M. Chambers, L.
 Bedfordshire, 2—*Mr. Hastings Russell, L.; *Colonel Gilpin, C.
 Berkshire, 3—*Mr. P. P. Bouverie, L.; *Mr. Walter, L.; Lord Uffington, L.; *Mr. R. Benyon, C.; Colonel Loyd Lindsay, C.; Sir C. Russell, C.
 Berwick-on-Tweed, 2—*Mr. Majoribanks, L.; Mr. A. Mitchell, L.; *Mr. Cargill, C.; Mr. Hubback, C.
 Beverley, 2—*Colonel Edwards, C.; Mr. D. Keane, L.; Mr. C. Sykes, C.
 Bewdley, 1—*Sir T. E. Winnington, L.
 Birkenhead, 1—*Mr. W. Jackson, L.; *Mr. Laird, C.
 Birmingham, 2—*Mr. J. Bright, L.; *Mr. Scholefield, L.
 Blackburn, 2—*Mr. Pilkington, L.; Mr. G. Potter, L.; *Mr. Hornby, C.; Mr. Fielden, C.
 Bodmin, 2—*Mr. J. Wyld, L.; *Mr. L. Gower, L.; Mr. L. Webb, C.
 Bolton, 2—*Mr. Barnes, L.; Mr. Pope, L.; Mr. Gibb, L.; *Captain Gray, C.
 Boston, 2—*Mr. Staniland, L.; Mr. Parry, L.; *Mr. Malcolm, C.
 Bradford, 2—*Mr. Wickham, L.; *Mr. W. E. Forster, L.
 Brecknock, 1—*Colonel Watkins, L.
 Brecknockshire, 1—*Major Morgan, C.
 Bridgnorth, 2—*Sir J. Aeton, L.; *Mr. Pritchard, C.; Mr. Whitmore, C.
 Bridport, 2—*Mr. T. A. Mitchell, L.; *Mr. K. Hodgson, L.
 Bridgwater, 2—*Sir J. Shelley, L.; *Mr. A. Kinglake, L.; Mr. Westropp, C.
 Brighton, 2—*Mr. J. White, L.; *Mr. Moor, C.; Mr. H. Fawcett, L.
 Bristol, 2—*Mr. H. Berkeley, L.; Sir M. Peto, L.; Mr. T. Freemantle, C.
 Buckingham, 2—*Sir H. Verney, L.; *Mr. Hubbard, C.
 Buckinghamshire, 3—*Mr. Disraeli, C.; *Mr. Du Pré, C.; *Mr. Harvey, C.
 Bury, 1—*Mr. F. Peel, L.; Mr. R. Phillips, L.
 Bury St. Edmunds, 2—*Mr. Hardcastle, L.; *Lord A. Hervey, L.; Mr. Green, C.
 Calne, 1—*Mr. Lowe, L.
 Cambridge, 2—Colonel Torrens, L.; Mr. W. Christie, L.; Mr. Forsyth, C.; *Mr. F. S. Powell, C.

Cambridge University, 2—*Mr. Walpole, C.; *Mr. Selwyn, C.
 Cambridgeshire, 3—*Mr. Adeane, L.; Lord Royston, C.; *Lord G. Manners, C.; Mr. Young, L.
 Canterbury, 2—Major Lyon, L.; Colonel Adair, L.; *Mr. B. Johnstone, C.; Mr. Huddleston, C.
 Cardiff, 1—*Colonel Stuart, L.
 Cardigan, 1—*Captain Pryse, L.
 Cardiganshire, 1—Sir T. Lloyd, L.
 Carlisle, 2—*Sir W. Lawson, L.; *Mr. E. Potter, L.; Mr. W. N. Hodgson, C.
 Carmarthen, 1—*Mr. W. Morris, L.
 Carmarthenshire, 2—*Mr. D. Jones, C.; *Mr. D. Pugh, C.
 Carnarvon, 1—*Mr. W. B. Hughes, L.
 Carnarvonshire, 1—*Colonel Pennant, C.
 Chatham, 1—*Mr. Otway, L.; Admiral Elliott, C.
 Cheltenham, 1—*Col. Berkeley, L.; Mr. Schreiber, C.
 Cheshire, North, 2—*Mr. G. C. Legh, L.; *Mr. W. Egerton, C.
 Cheshire, South, 2—*Sir P. Egerton, C.; *Mr. Tolle-mache, L.
 Chester, 2—*Earl Grosvenor, L.; Mr. W. H. Gladstone, L.; Mr. Fenton, L.; Mr. Raikes, C.
 Chichester, 2—*Lord H. Lennox, C.; *Mr. J. A. Smith, L.
 Chippenham, 2—*Mr. Lysley, L.; Mr. Goldney, C.; Sir J. Neeld, C.
 Christchurch, 1—*Admiral Walcott, C.; Mr. Burke, L.
 Cirencester, 2—*Mr. J. Goldamid, L.; *Mr. A. Bathurst, C.; Mr. Dutton, C.
 Clitheroe, 1—*Mr. Fort, L.; Lord S. H. Kerr, C.
 Cockermouth, 2—*Mr. Steel, L.; *Lord Nasar, C.
 Colchester, 2—*Mr. G. Rebow, L.; *Mr. T. J. Miller, C.; *Mr. Papillon, C.
 Cornwall, East, 2—*Mr. T. A. Robartes, L.; *Mr. Kendall, C.
 Cornwall, West, 2—*Mr. St. Aubyn, L.; *Mr. Davey, L.
 Coventry, 2—*Mr. Treherne, C.; *Mr. Eaton, C.; Mr. Flower, L.; Mr. Mason Jones, L.
 Cricklade, 2—*Lord Eliot, L.; *Mr. Goddard, C.; Mr. Gooch, C.
 Cumberland, East, 2—*Mr. C. Howard, L.; *Mr. W. Marshall, L.
 Cumberland, West, 2—*Captain Lowther, C.; *Mr. P. Wyndham, C.
 Dartmouth, 1—*Mr. J. Hardy, C.
 Denbigh, 1—*Mr. T. Mainwaring, C.
 Denbighshire, 2—*Mr. R. M. Biddulph, L.; *Sir W. W. Wynn, C.
 Derby, 2—*Mr. M. Bass, L.; *Mr. Beale, L.; Mr. Plimsall, L.; Mr. Cox, C.
 Derbyshire, North, 2—*Lord G. Cavendish, L.; Mr. Jackson, L.
 Derbyshire, South, 2—*Mr. T. W. Evans, L.; Mr. Colville, L.; *Mr. Mundy, C.
 Devizes, 2—*Mr. Darby Griffith, C.; *Sir T. Bateson, C.
 Devonport, 2—*Mr. Ferrand, C.; *Mr. Brassey, L.; Mr. Fleming, C.; Mr. Phinn, L.
 Devonshire, North, 2—*Mr. C. H. Trefusis, C.; Mr. T. D. Acland, L.
 Devonshire, South, 2—*Sir L. Palk, C.; *Mr. Kekewich, C.
 Dorchester, 2—*Mr. R. B. Sheridan, L.; *Colonel Sturt, C.; Sir H. Woolf, C.
 Dorsetshire, 3—*Mr. W. H. Portman, L.; *Mr. G. Sturt, C.; *Mr. Floyer, C.
 Dover, 2—*Lord Bury, L.; Mr. E. Smith, L.; Mr. Freshfield, C.; Colonel Dickson, C.
 Droitwich, 1—*Sir J. Pakington, C.
 Dudley, 1—*Mr. H. B. Sheridan, L.; Mr. Truscott, C.; Mr. Crawford, L.
 Durham, 2—*Mr. Henderson, L.; *Mr. Mowbray, C.
 Durham, North, 2—*Hon. G. Barrington, C.; *Sir H. Williamson, L.; *Mr. R. D. Shafto, L.
 Durham, South, 2—*Captain Surtees, C.; Mr. Pease, L.; Captain Beaumont, L.
 Essex, North, 2—*Major Beresford, C.; *Mr. Du Cane, C.; Sir T. Western, L.
 Essex, South, 2—*Mr. R. W. Baker, L.; Lord E. Cecil, C.; Mr. H. J. Selwin, C.
 Evesham, 2—*Mr. Holland, L.; *Captain Bourne, C.; Mr. Harris, C.
 Eye, 1—*Sir E. Kerrison, C.
 Exeter, 2—*Mr. J. Coleridge, L.; *Lord Courtenay, C.
 Falmouth, 2—*Mr. T. G. Baring, L.; *Mr. S. Gurney, L.; General C. F. North, C.
 Finsbury, 2—*Mr. W. Cox, L.; Mr. Alderman Lusk, L.; Mr. Torrens, L.; Mr. Phillips, L.; Mr. Ribton, C.
 Flint, 1—*Sir J. Hanmer, L.
 Flintshire, 1—*Lord R. Grosvenor, L.
 Frome, 1—*Sir R. Rawlinson, L.; Mr. Wickham, C.
 Gateshead, 1—*Mr. Hutt, L.
 Glamorganshire, 2—*Mr. C. R. Talbot, L.; *Mr. H. Vivian, L.
 Gloucester, 2—*Mr. W. Price, L.; Mr. Monk, L.; Mr. Kennard, C.
 Gloucestershire East, 2—*Sir H. M. Beach, C.; *Mr. Holford, C.
 Gloucestershire West, 2—*Colonel Kingscote, L.; *Mr. Rolt, C.
 Grantham, 2—*Hon. F. Tolle-mache, L.; Mr. W. E. Gregory, C.; Mr. H. Thorold, C.
 Greenwich, 2—*Mr. Alderman Salomons, L.; Sir C. Bright, L.; Sir J. H. Maxwell, C.; Captain Harris, L.
 Grimsby, 1—*Mr. J. Fildes, L.; *Mr. J. Chapman, C.
 Guildford, 2—*Mr. G. Onslow, L.; *Mr. Bovill, C.
 Halifax, 2—*Mr. Stansfeld, L.; Mr. Akroyd, L.
 Hampshire, North, 2—*Sir H. Mildmay, L.; *Mr. Sclater-Booth, C.; *Mr. W. M. Beach, C.

Hampshire, South, 2—*Sir J. C. Jervoise, L.; Col. Fane, C.
 Harwich, 2—*Mr. M. Wills, L.; Mr. F. Stephen, L.; *Captain Jervis, C.; Mr. Keik, C.
 Hastings, 2—*Mr. F. North, L.; *Mr. W. Leslie, L.; Mr. Robertson, C.; Mr. Gorst, C.
 Haverfordwest, 1—*Captain Edwards, L.; *Mr. Scourfield, C.
 Helstone, 1—*Mr. Young, L.; Major Grylla, C.
 Hereford, 2—*Mr. G. Clive, L.; *Colonel Clifford, L.; Mr. Baggallay, C.; Captain Pateshall, C.
 Herefordshire, 3—*Mr. M. Biddulph, L.; *Mr. J. K. King, C.; Sir J. Bailey, C.
 Hertford, 2—*Hon. W. Cowper, L.; *Sir M. Farquhar, C.
 Hertfordshire, 3—*Sir E. B. Lytton, C.; *Mr. H. Surtees, C.; Hon. H. Cowper, L.; *Mr. Abel Smith, C.
 Honiton, 2—*Mr. B. Cochrane, C.; Mr. E. Richards, L.; Mr. F. D. Goldamid, L.
 Horsham, 1—*Mr. Hurst, L.; *Mr. S. Fitzgerald, C.
 Huddersfield, 1—*Mr. E. Leatham, L.; Mr. Lomas, L.
 Hull, 2—*Mr. Clay, L.; *Mr. Somes, C.; Mr. Norwood, L.
 Huntingdon, 2—*General Peel, C.; *Mr. T. Baring, C.
 Huntingdonshire, 2—*Mr. Fellowes, C.; *Lord R. Montagu, C.
 Hythe, 1—*Baron M. Rothschild, L.
 Ipswich, 2—*Mr. H. Adair, L.; Mr. West, L.; *Mr. Cobbold, C.; Mr. Tidmas, C.
 Kendal, 1—*Mr. G. C. Glyn, L.
 Kent, East, 2—*Sir E. Dering, L.; *Sir B. Bridges, C.
 Kent, West, 2—*Sir J. Lubbock, L.; Mr. Angerstein, L.; *Lord Holmesdale, C.; Mr. H. Dyke, C.
 Kidderminster, 1—*Colonel White, L.; Mr. Grant, C.
 Knaresborough, 2—*Mr. Holden, L.; *Mr. B. Woodd, C.; *Mr. T. Collins, C.
 Lambeth, 2—*Mr. T. Hughes, L.; *Mr. Doulton, L.; Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence, L.; Mr. Haig, C.
 Lancashire, North, 2—*Marquis of Hartington, L.; *Colonel W. Patten, C.
 Lancashire, South, 3—*Mr. A. F. Egerton, C.; *Mr. W. J. Legh, C.; *Mr. C. Turner, C.; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, L.; Mr. J. Heywood, L.; Mr. H. Thompson, L.
 Lancaster, 2—*Mr. E. Fenwick, L.; *Mr. Schneider, L.; Mr. E. Lawrence, C.
 Launceston, 1—*Mr. A. Campbell, C.
 Leeds, 2—*Mr. Baines, L.; Lord Amberley, L.; *Mr. Beecroft, C.
 Leicester, 2—*Mr. P. A. Taylor, L.; Mr. J. Harris, L.; *Mr. W. Heygate, C.
 Leicestershire, North, 2—*Lord J. Manners, C.; *Mr. Hartopp, C.; Mr. Frewen, C.
 Leicestershire, South, 2—*Mr. C. Packs, C.; *Lord Curzon, C.
 Leominster, 2—*Mr. G. Hardy, C.; Mr. Walsh, C.; Mr. Hindmarsh, L.
 Lewes, 2—*Mr. Brand, L.; Lord Pelham, L.; Sir A. Slade, C.; Mr. Christie, C.
 Lichfield, 2—*Lord A. Paget, L.; *Major Anson, L.; Colonel Dyott, C.
 Lincoln, 2—*Mr. Seely, L.; Mr. Hensage, L.; *Mr. B. Moore, C.
 Lincolnshire, North, 2—*Sir M. Cholmeley, L.; *Mr. J. B. Stanhope, C.
 Lincolnshire, South, 2—*Colonel Packs, C.; *Sir J. Trollope, C.
 Liskeard, 1—*Sir A. Buller, L.
 Liverpool, 2—*Mr. J. Ewart, L.; *Mr. Horsfall, C.; Mr. S. Graves, C.
 London, 4—*Mr. Crawford, L.; *Baron L. Rothschild, L.; *Mr. G. Schenck, L.; Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence, L.; Mr. Lyall, C.; Mr. R. N. Fowler, C.
 Ludlow, 2—*Sir W. Yardley, L.; *Captain Clive, C.; Mr. Severne, C.
 Lyme Regis, 1—*Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, L.; Mr. Treeby, C.
 Lymington, 2—*Mr. Norton, L.; *Mr. W. Mackinnon, L.; Lord G. Lennox, C.
 Lynn Regis, 2—*Lord Stanley, C.; Hon. F. Walpole, C.; Sir F. Buxton, L.; Rev. J. Pratt, L.
 Macclesfield, 2—*Mr. Brocklehurst, L.; Mr. E. C. Egerton, C.; Mr. Chadwick, L.
 Maidstone, 2—*Mr. W. Lee, L.; Mr. Whatman, L.; Mr. Wardlaw, C.; Mr. Betts, C.
 Maldon, 2—*Mr. T. Western, L.; *Mr. Peacocke, C.; Mr. Earle, C.
 Malmesbury, 1—*Lord Andover, L.; Mr. J. G. Talbot, C.
 Malton, 1—*Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, L.; *Mr. G. Brown, L.
 Manchester, 2—*Mr. Bazley, L.; Mr. A. Heywood, L.; Mr. Jacob Bright, L.; Mr. E. James, L.
 Marlborough, 2—*Lord E. Bruce, L.; Mr. H. B. Baring, L.
 Marlow, 2—*Colonel P. Williams, C.; *Colonel Knox, C.
 Marylebone, 2—*Lord Fermoy, L.; *Mr. H. Lewis, L.; Mr. T. Chambers, L.
 Merionethshire, 1—*Mr. D. Williams, L.; *Mr. W. Wynne, C.
 Merthyr Tydvil, 1—*Mr. H. A. Bruce, L.
 Middlesex, 2—*Lord Enfield, L.; *Mr. Hanbury, L.; Lord Ranelagh, C.
 Midhurst, 1—*Mr. Mitford, C.
 Monmouth, 1—*Mr. C. Bailey, C.
 Monmouthshire, 2—*Colonel Somerset, C.; *Mr. C. O. Morgan, C.
 Montgomery, 1—*Mr. C. H. Tracey, L.; Captain Hampton, C.
 Montgomeryshire, 1—*Mr. C. W. Wynne, C.; Mr. O. Read, L.
 Morpeth, 1—*Sir G. Grey, L.

Newark, 2—*Mr. Hodgkinson, L.; Lord A. Clinton, L.
 Newcastle-under-Lyme, 2—Mr. Allen, L.; *Mr. Murray, C.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2—*Mr. Headlam, L.; *Mr. S. Beaumont, L.; Mr. Cowen, L.
 Newport, Isle of Wight, 2—Mr. C. W. Martin, L.; *Mr. R. Kennard, C.
 Norfolk, East, 2—Sir H. Stracey, C.; *Colonel Coke, L.; Sir F. Buxton, L.; *Mr. Hows, C.
 Norfolk, West, 2—*Mr. B. Gardon, L.; Sir W. Jones, L.; Mr. Bagge, C.; Hon. T. De Grey, C.
 Northampton, 2—*Mr. Gilpin, L.; *Sir R. Knightley, C.
 Northampton, L.; Mr. Holroyd, C.; Mr. Stopford, C.
 Northamptonshire, South, 2—Lord F. Fitzroy, L.; *Colonel Cartwright, C.; *Sir R. Knightley, C.
 Northamptonshire, North, 2—*Lord Burghley, C.; *Mr. W. Hunt, C.
 Northallerton, 1—Mr. Johns, L.; Mr. C. H. Mills, C.
 Northumberland, North, 2—Lord H. Percy, C.; *Sir M. W. Ridley, C.
 Northumberland, South, 2—*Mr. W. B. Beaumont, L.; *Mr. H. Liddell, C.
 Norwich, 2—*Mr. Warner, L.; *Sir W. Russell, L.; Mr. A. Goldsmid, C.; Mr. R. Waters, C.
 Nottingham, 2—Mr. S. Morley, L.; *Sir R. Clifton, L.; *Mr. Paget, L.; Mr. Marten, C.
 Nottinghamshire, North, 2—*Lord E. Clinton, L.; *Mr. J. E. Denison, L.
 Nottinghamshire, South, 2—*Mr. Barrow, C.; *Lord Stanhope, C.
 Oldham, 2—*Mr. Cobbett, L.; Mr. Platt, L.; *Mr. Hibbert, L.; Mr. Serjeant Spinks, C.
 Oxford, 2—*Mr. Cardwell, L.; Mr. Neate, L.
 Oxfordshire, 3—*Mr. Henley, C.; *Colonel Fane, C.; *Colonel North, C.
 Oxford University, 2—*Mr. W. E. Gladstone, L.; *Sir W. Heathcote, C.; Mr. G. Hardy, C.
 Pembroke, 1—*Sir H. Owen, L.; Mr. Jenkins, L.; Mr. Hardwick, C.; Mr. Meyrick, C.
 Pembrokeshire, 1—*Mr. G. L. Phillips, C.
 Peterborough, 2—*Mr. T. Hankey, L.; *Mr. Whalley, L.; Mr. Wells, L.
 Petersfield, 1—*Sir W. Jolliffe, C.
 Plymouth, 2—*Sir R. Collier, L.; *Mr. Morrison, L.; Mr. Lane, C.
 Pontefract, 2—*Mr. Childers, L.; *Mr. Waterhouse, C.; Mr. M'Arthur, L.
 Poole, 2—*Mr. H. D. Seymour, L.; *Mr. Franklyn, C.; Mr. Waring, L.; Mr. Haly, L.
 Portsmouth, 2—Mr. T. C. Bruce, C.; *Sir J. Elphinstone, C.; Mr. Serjeant Gaselee, L.; Mr. Stone, L.
 Preston, 2—*Sir T. G. Heaketh, C.; Hon. F. Stanley, C.
 Radnorshire, 1—*Sir J. Walsh, C.
 Radnor District, 1—*Mr. R. G. Price, L.
 Reading, 2—*Sir F. Goldsmid, L.; *Mr. S. Lefevre, L.
 Reigate, 1—Hon. E. Monson, L.
 Retford, East, 2—*Lord Galway, C.; *Mr. F. J. Foljambe, L.
 Richmond, 2—*Sir R. Palmer, L.; Hon. J. C. Dundas, L.
 Ripon, 2—*Mr. Greenwood, L.; Sir C. Wood, L.; Captain Kearsley, L.
 Rochdale, 1—*Mr. T. B. Potter, L.
 Rochester, 2—*Mr. W. Martin, L.; *Serjeant Kinglake, L.; Mr. Smee, C.
 Rutlandshire, 2—*Hon. H. G. Heathcote, L.; *Hon. G. J. Noel, C.
 Rye, 1—*Mr. Mackinnon, sen., L.; Mr. M'Donald, C.
 St. Ives, 1—*Mr. Paul, C.; Mr. Vivian, L.
 Salford, 1—*Mr. Cheetham, L.
 Salisbury, 2—*Mr. Marsh, L.; Mr. Hamilton, L.; Mr. J. Chapman, C.
 Sandwich, 2—*Lord C. Paget, L.; *Mr. B. Hugessen, L.; Mr. C. Capper, C.; Mr. A. C. Bruce, C.
 Scarborough, 2—Sir J. Johnstone, L.; Mr. Dent, L.; Mr. G. Cayley, C.
 Sheffield, 2—*Mr. Roebuck, L.; *Mr. Hadfield, L.; Mr. C. Foster, L.; Hon. J. F. S. Worley, L.
 Shoreham, 2—*Sir P. Burrell, C.; *Mr. S. Cave, C.; Mr. Hannen, L.
 Shrewsbury, 2—*Mr. Tomline, L.; Mr. Clement, L.
 Shropshire, North, 2—Major Cast, C.; *Mr. O. Gore, C.
 Shropshire, South, 2—Colonel Herbert, C.; *Sir B. Leighton, C.; Mr. J. More, L.
 Somersetshire, East, 2—Mr. R. Grenville, C.; Mr. R. H. Paget, L.
 Somersetshire, West, 2—Sir A. Hood, C.; Mr. G. Langton, C.
 Southampton, 2—*Mr. W. D. Seymour, L.; *Mr. Alderman Rose, C.; Mr. G. Moffatt, L.; Mr. T. M. Mackay, L.; Mr. R. Gurney, C.
 South Shields, 1—*Mr. Ingham, L.
 Southwark, 2—*Mr. Locke, L.; *Mr. Layard, L.
 Stafford, 2—Captain Miller, C.; Mr. Poobin, L.; Mr. M. A. Bass, L.
 Staffordshire, North, 2—*Mr. Adderley, C.; *Lord Ingestre, C.; Mr. E. Butler, L.
 Staffordshire, South, 2—*Mr. W. H. Foley, L.; *Mr. W. O. Foster, L.
 Stamford, 2—*Lord Cranbourne, C.; *Sir S. Northcote, C.
 Stockport, 2—*Mr. J. B. Smith, L.; *Mr. Watkin, L.; Mr. Tipping, C.
 Stoke-upon-Trent, 2—*Mr. H. Grenfell, L.; Mr. Melly, L.; Mr. Beresford Hope, C.
 Stroud, 2—*Mr. P. Scrope, L.; *Mr. Horsman, L.; Hon. A. Ponsonby, L.
 Suffolk, East, 2—*Sir F. Kelly, C.; *Lord Henniker, C.

Suffolk, West, 2—*Major Parker, C.; *Lord A. Hervey, C.
 Sunderland, 2—Mr. Hartley, C.; Mr. Candlish, L.; *Mr. H. Fenwick, L.
 Surrey, East, 2—*Mr. Locke King, L.; Mr. Buxton, L.; Mr. Peake, C.; Mr. Broderick, C.
 Surrey, West, 2—*Mr. Briscoe, L.; *Mr. Cubitt, C.
 Sussex, East, 2—*Mr. Dodson, L.; Lord E. Cavendish, L.; Mr. W. Burrell, C.; Mr. R. Abbott, C.
 Sussex, West, 2—*Colonel Barttelot, C.; *Captain Windham, C.
 Swansea, 1—Mr. Dillwyn, L.
 Tamworth, 2—*Sir R. Peel, L.; *Mr. J. Peel, L.; Mr. Daniel, L.
 Taunton, 2—Mr. C. Barclay, L.; Lord W. Hay, L.; Mr. E. W. Cox, C.; Mr. Austin, C.
 Tavistock, 2—*Mr. A. Russell, L.; Mr. Curling, L.; Mr. Samuda, L.; Mr. Blakeley, C.; Mr. Rummen, C.
 Tewkesbury, 2—*Mr. J. Yorke, C.; *Mr. J. Martin, L.; Mr. Dowdeswell, C.
 Thetford, 2—*Mr. A. H. Baring, C.; *Mr. R. Harvey, C.; Mr. Alderman Dakin, L.
 Thirak, 1—*Sir W. Gallwey, C.
 Tiverton, 2—*Lord Palmerston, L.; *Mr. Denman, L.; Mr. Walrond, C.
 Totnes, 2—*Mr. Pender, L.; *Mr. A. Seymour, L.; Colonel Dawkins, C.
 Tower Hamlets, 2—*Mr. C. S. Butler, L.; *Mr. Ayrton, L.
 Truro, 2—Captain Vivian, L.; Mr. F. Williams, C.
 Tynemouth, 1—*Mr. R. Hodgson, C.; Mr. G. Trevelyan, L.
 Wakefield, 1—*Sir J. D. Hay, C.; Mr. W. Leatham, L.
 Wallingford, 1—*Mr. Malins, C.; Sir C. W. Dilke, L.
 Walsall, 1—*Mr. C. Forster, L.
 Wareham, 1—*Mr. Drax, C.; Mr. Calcraft, L.
 Warrington, 1—*Mr. Greenall, C.
 Warwick, 2—Mr. A. W. Peel, L.; *Mr. Repton, C.; *Mr. Greaves, C.
 Warwickshire, North, 2—*Mr. Newdegate, C.; Mr. D. Bromley, C.; *Mr. Muntz, L.
 Warwickshire, South, 2—*Lord Duncan, L.; Sir C. Mordaunt, C.; Mr. Wise, C.
 Westbury, 1—*Sir M. Lopes, C.
 Westminster, 2—Captain Grosvenor, L.; Mr. Stuart Mill, L.; Mr. W. H. Smith, C.
 Wells, 2—*Sir W. Hayter, L.; *Mr. H. W. Jolliffe, C.
 Wenlock, 1—*Hon. G. W. Forester, C.; *Mr. Gaskell, C.; Mr. W. Cartwright, L.
 Westmoreland, 2—*Hon. H. Lowther, C.; *Earl of Bective, C.
 Weymouth, 2—Mr. Gridley, L.; *Mr. Brooks, C.; Mr. H. Edwards, L.; *Lord Grey de Wilton, C.
 Whitby, 1—*Mr. H. S. Thompson, L.; Mr. G. Hudson, C.
 Wigan, 2—*Mr. Woods, L.; *General Lindsay, C.
 Whitehaven, 1—Mr. G. C. Bentinck, C.
 Wight, Isle of, 1—Sir J. Simeon, L.; Sir C. Locock, C.
 Wilton, 1—*Mr. Antrobus, L.
 Wiltshire, North, 2—Lord C. Bruce, L.; Mr. R. P. Long, C.; Sir G. Jenkinson, C.
 Wiltshire, South, 2—*Lord H. Thynne, C.; *Mr. F. Bathurst, C.; Mr. Grove, L.
 Winchester, 2—*Mr. J. B. Carter, L.; Mr. W. Simmonds, C.; *Mr. Fleming, C.
 Windsor, 2—*Mr. Vansittart, C.; *Colonel Vyse, C.; Mr. H. Labouchere, L.; Sir H. Hoare, L.
 Wolverhampton, 2—*Mr. C. P. Villiers, L.; *Mr. Wagnelin, L.
 Woodstock, 1—Mr. Barnett, C.; Mr. Henry, L.
 Worcester, 2—*Mr. Padmore, L.; Mr. Levicke, C.; Mr. Sheriff, L.
 Worcestershire, East, 2—*Hon. F. Calthorpe, L.; *Mr. H. Vernon, L.
 Worcestershire, West, 2—*Hon. F. Lygon, C.; *Mr. Knight, C.
 Wycombe, 2—*Mr. J. R. Mills, L.; Hon. C. Carrington, L.
 Yarmouth, 2—*Sir E. Lacon, C.; Mr. Goodson, C.; Mr. Brogden, L.; Mr. Marshman, L.
 York, 2—*Mr. J. Brown-Weathead, L.; Mr. Lee-man, L.; Mr. Lowther, C.
 Yorkshire, East Riding, 2—*Lord Hotham, C.; *Hon. A. Duncombe, C.
 Yorkshire, North Riding, 2—Mr. F. A. Milbanke, L.; *Mr. W. E. Duncombe, C.; Mr. Morrill, C.
 Yorkshire, North-West Riding, 2—*Sir F. Crossley, L.; Lord F. Cavendish, L.
 Yorkshire, South-West Riding, 2—Viscount Milton, L.; Mr. F. Beaumont, L.; Mr. W. Stanhope, C.; Mr. C. B. Denison, C.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, 1—*Colonel Sykes, L.
 Aberdeenshire, 1—*Mr. Leslie, C.
 Argyleshire, 1—*Mr. Finlay, L.
 Ayr Burghs, 1—*Mr. Craufurd, L.; Mr. Oswald, L.
 Ayrshire, 1—*Sir J. Ferguson, C.; Mr. Finnis, L.
 Banffshire, 1—*Mr. R. W. Duff, L.
 Berwickshire, 1—*Mr. D. Robertson, L.
 Buteshire, 1—Mr. Lamont, L.; Mr. Boyle, C.
 Caithnessshire, 1—*Mr. Traill, L.
 Clackmannan and Kinross, 1—*Mr. W. P. Adam, L.
 Dumfriesshire, 1—*Mr. Smollett, C.; Mr. J. Stirling, L.
 Dumfries Burghs, 1—*Mr. W. Ewart, L.; Colonel Kennedy, L.
 Dumfriesshire, 1—Major Walker, C.
 Dundee, 1—Sir J. Ogilvy, L.
 Edinburgh, 2—*Mr. Black, L.; *the Lord Advocate, L.; Mr. John Miller, L.; Mr. D. M'Laren, L.
 Edinburgh County, 1—*Earl of Dalkeith, C.
 Elgin and Nairn, 1—*Mr. C. Bruce, C.
 Elgin Burghs, 1—*Mr. Grant Duff, L.

Falkirk Burghs, 1—*Mr. J. Merry, L.
 Fifeshire, 1—*Sir R. Anstruther, L.
 Forfarshire, 1—*Hon. C. Carnegie, L.
 Glasgow, 2—*Mr. Dalglisch, L.; Mr. Ramsay, L.; Mr. W. Graham, L.
 Greenock—*Mr. Dunlop, L.
 Haddington Burghs, 1—*Sir H. F. Davis, L.
 Haddingtonshire, 1—*Lord Elcho, C.
 Inverness Burghs, 1—*Mr. Matheson, L.
 Inverness-shire, 1—*Mr. H. Baillie, C.; Sir G. Grant, L.
 Kilmarnock Burghs, 1—*Mr. E. P. Bouvier, L.
 Kincardineshire, 1—Mr. R. D. Nicol, L.; Sir T. Gladstone, C.
 Kirkcaldy Burghs, 1—*Mr. Aytoun, L.
 Kirkcubright, 1—*Mr. J. Mackie, L.
 Lanarkshire, 1—*Sir E. Colebrooke, L.
 Leith Burghs, 1—*Mr. W. Miller, L.
 Linlithgowshire, 1—Mr. M'Lagan, L.
 Montrose, 1—*Mr. Baxter, L.
 Orkney, 1—*Mr. F. Dundas, L.
 Paisley, 1—*Mr. Cram Ewing, L.
 Peebleshire, 1—*Sir G. Montgomery, C.
 Perth, 1—*Mr. A. Kincaid, L.
 Perthshire, 1—*Mr. W. Stirling, C.
 Renfrewshire, 1—Mr. Spiers, L.; *Sir M. S. Stewart, C.
 Ross and Cromarty, 1—*Sir J. Matheson, L.
 Roxburghshire, 1—*Sir W. Scott, L.
 Selkirkshire, 1—*Lord H. Scott, C.; Hon. W. Napier, L.
 St. Andrews, 1—*Mr. Ellice, L.
 Stirlingshire, 1—*Mr. P. Blackburn, C.; Admiral Erskine, L.
 Stirling Burghs, 1—Mr. L. Oliphant, L.; Mr. W. Evans, L.; Mr. Anderson, L.
 Sutherlandshire, 1—*Sir D. Dundas, L.
 Wick Burghs, 1—*Mr. Laing, L.
 Wigtonshire, 1—*Sir A. Agnew, L.; Lord Garlick, C.
 Wigton Burghs, 1—The Solicitor-General (Scotland), L.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BANBURY.—The friends of Sir Charles Douglas will not allow him to retire, and it is believed he will go to the poll with Mr. Samuelson, the other Liberal candidate, and Mr. Bell, the Tory. His supporters express confidence of his re-election, in spite of the attempt of a section of old Whigs to turn out a good and tried independent gentleman, of whom they speak so highly, for an untried local trader, who is the Government candidate, and under the patronage of the Government whip.

BOLTON.—At a meeting of the Catholic Defence Association, held on Tuesday night, and which was numerously attended, it was unanimously resolved to support Messrs. Barnes and Pope.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has again addressed the electors of this county:—

Parliament being now dissolved, and a new one summoned, I again solicit the honour which on six previous occasions you have conferred upon me, of being elected your representative in the House of Commons. It is a distinction which I prize, and which I will endeavour to deserve. Having recently addressed you at length on the state of public affairs, I will only now remind you that on the complexion of the new Parliament the character of our future policy for years, and that of our institutions perhaps for ever, will mainly depend. I fervently pray, therefore, that the country will unmistakably decide on securing our happy constitution in Church and State.

CANTERBURY.—Following the example of the Liberals, the Conservatives have decided to contest both seats, and have selected Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., to become the colleague of Mr. H. A. Butler-Johnstone.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—On the appearance of Mr. Henry Richard in the field, Colonel Powell, the sitting Conservative member, who was to have had a walk over, retired, and the Whig families of the district were at once in a flutter, and induced Sir Thomas Lloyd, the late Liberal candidate, again to come forward, to prevent the representation going out of their hands. Under the changed aspect of affairs, Mr. Richard, fearing to divide the Liberal party, and open the door again to a Tory, was induced to resign his claims, having first ascertained that Sir Thomas will vote for all liberal measures, such as an extension of the suffrage, the abolition of Church-rates, the opening of the Universities and endowed schools, &c. There is still expectation of a contest, Mr. D. Davies, a contractor of the Manchester and Milford Railway, having announced his intention to go to the poll, as he has plenty of money to spend.

EDINBURGH.—At a second meeting the Roman Catholics have resolved to support the Lord Advocate and Mr. Black.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—Mr. J. C. Marshman, one of the Liberal candidates, has retired, the announcement being that "the struggle imposed a greater strain upon him than he was able to sustain." Mr. Philip Vanderbyl, a London merchant and shipowner, has issued an address soliciting the votes of the electors in connection with Mr. Brogden.

HALIFAX.—The committee formed to promote the election of Sir Charles Wood have, at the request of the right hon. baronet, withdrawn his name as a candidate. It is now, therefore, certain that Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Edw. Akroyd will be returned without opposition.

KING'S LYNN.—Lord Stanley met the electors of Lynn on Saturday, and delivered a long address. In reference to foreign policy he held that we had little or nothing to fear. He now, in the course of the next three or four years we might safely reduce our armaments to the extent of four or five millions sterling. He next went, at some length, into financial questions. In regard to reform, he could not support Mr. Baines's 6s. franchise, as that would be as arbitrary

and unsatisfactory as the present. He had always been a warm supporter of the savings-bank franchise, and would give a vote to every man who had 50*l.* in a savings-bank for a certain time, or who had made a provision for his family to the same extent in the Government Annuities. He would also adopt the lodger franchise, and these two classes would admit at least a quarter of a million of voters. Any other propositions of a like character he should be happy to consider. He was strongly in favour of a redistribution of seats. He was still averse to the ballot, believing the present public mode of voting to be the best. One very important measure in connexion with the Poor-law had been passed during the last session, and which was part of the original Poor-law scheme of 1834, and which was only abandoned then because of the local opposition. He would not anticipate the Report of the Committee on Capital Punishment, of which he was a member, but there was one point upon which, whatever might be contained in the report, he had formed a strong opinion. He thought the disgraceful and horrible scene of a public execution in a great town ought to be done away with. He did not think that in the actual state of opinion we could dispense with the punishment of death, but he thought that it ought to be carried out, as in America and other countries, within the precincts of gaols, and not in public. He had voted for the recent bill on oaths taken by Roman Catholics, and he did so for more than one reason. In the first place, he had an utter distrust of the value of political oaths, and he did not believe that they ever prevented any man yet from giving a vote which he intended to give. He remembered a story of a French statesman who, when swearing allegiance to some new Constitution, quietly remarked, as he took the oath, "Well, this is the thirteenth I have taken." (Laughter.) He thought, also, the oath for Roman Catholics was perfectly inoperative for the purpose for which it was intended—viz., as a protection to the Irish Church. It was inoperative because it was imposed only upon Roman Catholic members, while the Irish Church had no stronger opponents than it found among many Protestant Liberals. He thought, also, that any man who was fit to serve in Parliament ought to go there free to vote upon all national questions as his conscience dictated; and he should be perfectly prepared to do away with all the existing oaths taken by members, and to substitute a simple oath or declaration of allegiance to the Crown, to which of course no possible objection could be made. In conclusion, Lord Stanley expressed his thanks for the confidence reposed in him during the past seventeen years by the electors of the borough—a confidence which he believed was about to be reposed in him again. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the Liberal candidate, has been canvassing with every prospect of success.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD.—It is confidently stated that the Roman Catholics, both at Liverpool and Birkenhead—a very important numerical portion of the constituencies—will vote for the Liberal candidates. Fears are entertained that there may be some rioting on the occasion of the Birkenhead nomination, this day.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. E. James, Q.C., stands as a candidate of the moderate party, and the Conservatives will, it is said, vote not only for him, but for Mr. Abel Heywood, who pursues his canvass. Messrs. Bazley and Jacob Bright are holding ward meetings, at which they have been favourably received. At a meeting of one of the wards on Friday, Mr. Heywood repeated his views on the suffrage and on the separation of Church and State, but the latter did not meet with a very warm reception, several persons in the room occasionally exclaiming, "Oh, oh," and "That's not straightforward." He maintained that he would not vote for the separation of the two institutions except it could be done without damaging the interests of the Church. (A voice: "Only fishing for Tory votes," laughter and uproar.) He denied that he had turned his coat, or that he was currying favour with the Tories. The Licensed Victuallers' Association and the Beer-sellers' Association having taken umbrage at Mr. Bazley's vote for the Permissive Bill, and have issued circulars recommending the trade to vote for Bright and James.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The candidates in this town, the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, Mr. Somerset Beaumont, and Mr. Alderman Cowen, all Liberals, are making a most active canvass. Mr. Cowen has been brought out as a commercial representative, and to all appearance the state of public opinion seems to favour the return of him and Mr. Headlam.

OXFORD.—The polling will commence to-morrow, and continue five days.

PRESTON.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberals have passed a resolution, inviting Mr. Alderman Goodair, manufacturer, of Preston, to contest the borough in their interest. Mr. Goodair has given a negative reply, but it contained one or two qualifications, leading to the supposition that he would come out if he could be certain of the support of the Roman Catholics. Lord Derby's "muzzling" speech has quite divided the Roman Catholic electors of Preston, and many who for some time had intended voting for the Conservatives have now changed their minds, and expressed their readiness to support a Liberal candidate, if one were brought out.

RIPON.—Sir Charles Wood met the electors on Wednesday. He reviewed the career of his party for the last forty years that he had been a member of Parliament, pointing out the great progress which had been made by means of Liberal measures. As to the Reform question, he was in favour of a fair proportion of working men being admitted to the

suffrage, but maintained that the great power of public opinion was abundantly expressed against any sweeping measure of reform. Depend upon it that if public opinion said that the measure should be carried, it would be; and if a measure were introduced into Parliament which public opinion demanded, depend upon it the public would get it—neither more nor less—(Hear, hear.)—but to strive and struggle against that general expression of the country was like throwing their caps against the wind. It would be impossible to carry such a measure; and it would be unsatisfactory if it were carried. (Hear, hear.) The principles which he professed were the principles of progress. All great questions having been taken from the arena of politics, there was, no doubt, less difference now than there used to be between the Liberals and the Conservatives. The difference was this, that the Liberals were always disposed to go forwards, and the Conservatives to hang back. The right hon. baronet was then asked how far he would go in the extension of the franchise, and said:—"That will depend upon the full consideration to be given to any measure when it is proposed." (Hear, hear.)

SHEFFIELD.—There has been tremendous excitement here during the past week. There was a very large open-air meeting to hear Mr. Campbell Forster, who has come out against Mr. Roebuck, and who, by way of defence against Mr. Roebuck's charges, accused his assailant of having voted to retain the Derby Ministry in power for the sake of the Galway contract. Mr. Roebuck attempted to address the crowd from a carriage, but the tumult was too great for him to be heard. Next evening Mr. Roebuck met his supporters, and attacked Mr. Forster, without, however, very satisfactorily disposing of his charges. A fourth candidate came forward on Friday, in the person of the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, brother of Lord Wharncliffe, and private secretary to Mr. Gladstone. Though belonging to a Conservative family, Mr. Wortley comes forward as a Liberal.

SOUTHAMPTON.—There are still five candidates. Almost every hotel, public-house, and beer-shop have been taken for committee-rooms. Some of the candidates have engaged all the cabs in the town on the day of polling, and the others are rigging up boats and placing them on wheels to convey their voters to the poll. Every night open-air meetings are held, at which the candidates address the constituency. Several slight disturbances have already taken place. The town is in a great state of excitement.

STIRLING BURGHS.—The acceptance by Mr. Caird of the Enclosure Commissionership vacant by the death of Mr. Wingrove Cooke, created a vacancy for the constituency, and brought down Mr. Laurence Oliphant, who formerly and unsuccessfully contested the burghs. His address is vague, dwelling chiefly on questions of foreign policy. At a meeting held at Dunfermline on Thursday, Mr. Oliphant expressed Liberal opinions, and said he would vote for a 5*l.* franchise. He did not, however, obtain a definite vote in his favour. Mr. William Evans, chairman of the Emancipation Society, has also come forward, and some friends of Mr. Miall in the constituency telegraphed to him to come down. Mr. Miall was at Stirling on Saturday, but an attempt to come to some understanding with Mr. Evans failed, that gentleman refusing to abide by the decision of a public meeting, and announcing his intention to go to the poll. Mr. Anderson, Q.C., has also issued an address. The nomination takes place to-morrow; the polling probably on Monday next.

TAIVSTOCK.—There are six candidates here. In consequence Sir J. Trelawny has resigned.

TIVERTON.—Lord Palmerston has issued the following address:—

Gentlemen,—Parliament having been dissolved, fresh elections will immediately take place; and I beg to solicit from you a renewal of that confidence with which you have honoured me during seven successive Parliaments. If I were addressing you for the first time, it might be necessary for me to dilate upon the future; but I think I may with propriety found my appeal for the continuance of your favour upon a reference to the past, and to the results of the course pursued by the Government of which, during the last six years, I have had the honour of being a member. During those six years, notwithstanding the heavy pressure of three bad seasons on Ireland, and the severe distress which prevailed in some of the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the great diminution of the supply of cotton from North America, the United Kingdom, as a whole, has enjoyed a remarkable degree of progressive prosperity; peace has been preserved with foreign nations, and this country has been exempt from the exertions and sacrifices which within that period other countries have been required to make. Additional freedom has been given to the employment of capital and to the exercise of productive industry. Trade with foreign countries has been relieved from many obstructions, while new and important channels of commerce have been opened in distant parts of the globe. The result has been that the wealth of the United Kingdom has rapidly increased, and, though great reductions of taxation have been made, and some diminution has been effected in the national debt, the public revenue has always been sufficient to provide for the public expenditure, and to maintain in efficiency those national defences, naval and military, which are to every country among the best securities for peace. The present time is remarkable for the progressive application of the results of science to the operations of war both by sea and by land, and this country has not in such matters lagged behind the other great powers of the world. Nor has our colonial administration been less successful. The population of our North American provinces are devotedly loyal and attached to connection with this country; and India, no longer the scene of insurrection and rebellion, is making rapid strides in civilisation and general prosperity. But the six years' period, in these

respects so happy, was doomed to witness a calamity which plunged the whole nation into grief; and while the loss of the Prince Consort will for ever be recorded among the great domestic misfortunes of the country, the universal sorrow which that loss occasioned will at least testify that the nation duly appreciated the high and admirable qualities of the Prince whom they mourn. On the other hand, a bright gleam of hope for the future has cheered the land by the fortunate and happy marriage of the Prince of Wales and the birth of two princes. How long the Ministry of which I have the honour to be a member may continue to direct the affairs of this great nation must depend upon the will of the Parliament now about to be elected; but I think I may be allowed to say for myself and my colleagues that a just judgment of our past administration will entitle us to the same measure of goodwill which has been extended to us by the Parliament now dissolved. In the meantime I again respectfully and earnestly solicit from you a continuance of that confidence which for so many years has been to me a proud and honourable distinction.—I have the honour to be gentlemen, your most obliged and obedient servant,

PALMERSTON.

94, Piccadilly, July 6.

Mr. Denman's seat is to be opposed. The Conservatives and a section of the Liberals have presented a numerously signed petition to Mr. J. W. Walrond, a county magistrate, living at Bradfield, in the neighbourhood of Tiverton. This gentleman, who professes to be a Liberal-Conservative, has allowed himself to be put in nomination.

IRELAND.

For Ireland there are 69 Liberal and 66 Tory candidates. For Dublin City Mr. Guinness stands with Mr. Vance, the old member. Mr. Jonathan Pim, a member of the Society of Friends, and a large employer of labour, is the Liberal candidate, and is likely to be returned with Mr. Guinness. Nearly all the great commercial establishments will be in favour of Mr. Pim. The freemen are the main reliance of the Conservative candidate, and they may be counted upon in a party contest, although at the last election the majority against Messrs. Brady and M'Carthy was only 200. But it is said that 300 freemen are in the employment of Messrs. Pim, and it is well known that most of the other firms that employ them will give Mr. Pim their warm support, his personal qualifications being so unquestionable that even his opponents speak of him in the highest terms. It was thought there would be no contest in Cork County, Mr. Barry having with him the whole body of the priests, and having accepted the programme of the National Association, while the Conservative strength of the county will be given to Mr. Leader; but Mr. Vincent Scully has arrived in Cork, and will contend for his seat. Captain Butler has retired from the county of Clare, and it is expected that Sir C. O'Loughlen and Colonel Vandeleur will be returned without opposition. At Youghal, Mr. M'Kenna is likely to have a walk over, Mr. Hobson, the Conservative candidate, having retired. The contest in Malway will be very severe. The Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, P.P., gives his support to Mr. Longfield, the Conservative, and calls upon his parishioners to vote against Mr. Sullivan, the Solicitor-General. Mr. Edward Fox, J.P., an eminent Dublin stockbroker, has been named for the borough of Wexford, and also for the county as the probable successor of Mr. M'Mahon. The *Freeman* and *Saunders* speak of his qualifications in the highest terms. In the borough of Sligo, Mr. Serjeant Armstrong is the favourite candidate. One of the local papers states that both the learned gentlemen arrived from Dublin by the same train, and while the Liberal candidate enjoyed an ovation, Mr. M'Donough, the late Conservative member, went to his hotel in a covered car. Colonel Rochfort, a popular Carlow man, appears as the Conservative candidate to take the place of Mr. Alexander, who has withdrawn. The Liberal candidate is Mr. Osborne Stock, late candidate for Coventry, whose return is said to be very probable. Lord John Hay stands in the Liberal interest, against Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Getty, with a fair prospect of displacing the latter. Mr. Ball is a candidate for Dublin University against the sitting members; Mr. Greer, a Presbyterian, again stands for Londonderry; Mr. Hennessey is opposed for King's County; and the O'Donoghue and Sir George Bowyer are unopposed.

THE NOMINATIONS.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Messrs. Ayrton and Butler were the first members of the new Parliament. In the Tower Hamlets, on Monday, there was no opposition to their return, and the nomination was their election. The attendance was not large, and the speeches of the new members of no great importance.

CITY OF LONDON.—The nomination in the Guildhall took place on Monday, which was much crowded. On a small raised platform a very distinguished company had assembled, including the Queen of the Netherlands, the Prince of Orange, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count de Randwyck, the Countess von Dedem, the Countess von Pavst, Lady Cowley, and Lord Llanover. Her Majesty was received on her arrival at the Hall by the Lord Mayor and Alderman and Sheriff Besley, who conducted her to her seat. Mr. C. Buxton proposed, and Mr. W. Leaf seconded, the nomination of Baron Rothschild; Mr. Jervoise Smith and Mr. Geo. Moore of Mr. Crawford; Mr. J. A. Hankey and Mr. J. P. Gassiot of Mr. Gueschen. Mr. Lyall (who was proposed by Mr. Baring), Mr. Alderman Lawrence, and Mr. Fowler were then nominated. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild spoke on behalf of his father, who was absent from illness, and the other candidates addressed the assembly on their own behalf. The show of hands was in favour of the four Liberals.

WESTMINSTER.—This nomination took place in

front of the hustings at Covent-garden, which has been the scene of so many famous party-contests. The proceedings, though highly uproarious, were conducted in perfect good humour. Each side cheered its own candidate and hooted at the others, but there was no resort to those more solid marks of disapprobation for which Westminster elections in times of greater excitement have been famous. Capt. Grosvenor was proposed by Mr. Serjeant Tozer and seconded by Mr. H. Bidgood; Mr. John Stuart Mill by Dr. Brewer and Mr. Malleon; and Mr. W. H. Smith by Mr. L. Elliott and Mr. Swining. The speeches of the candidates were brief, and the proceedings lasted barely an hour. The show of hands, though the great majority of those on the hustings, and who could see all over the crowd, were of opinion that it was for Mill and Smith, was declared to be in favour of Grosvenor and Smith. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Mill.

MARYLEBONE.—The nomination took place on Monday, at Park-crescent, Portland-place. No Tory dared to put in an appearance. Lord Fermoy, Mr. Harvey Lewis, and Mr. Thomas Chambers were nominated. The show of hands was in favour of the last two. Lord Fermoy said that for more than a quarter of a century he had occupied a seat in Parliament, and he had throughout that long period been the friend of progress and the people. (Loud cheers.) And was he to be dispossessed of his seat because, forsooth, he came from Ireland? ("No, no!" and laughter.) That was the ground upon which Mr. Chambers's proposer said they ought to withdraw their confidence from him. The other candidates having spoken, the show of hands was taken and declared to be in favour of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chambers.

LAMBETH.—The nomination of candidates took place on Monday morning at the Horns, Kennington, Mr. H. Onslow, returning officer, presiding. There were about 1,500 persons present. Messrs. Doulton, Lawrence, Hughes, and Haig, were respectively nominated, and their names were received with more or less approval, except that of Mr. Haig, which excited nothing but hisses, laughter, and shouts of derision. In the course of his speech, Mr. Hughes said he wished to make his protest against the assertion which had sometimes been made that Lambeth was one of the most corrupt boroughs in the kingdom, and that no man could be returned for it without spending thousands of pounds. In his own case all his canvassing had been done by volunteers, and among others 200 working men had given all their spare time to that work. Mr. Haig was, upon presenting himself at the front of the hustings, received with shouts of laughter and cries of "Off! off!" He commenced a curious and disconnected speech, in the delivery of which he was frequently interrupted by the impatience or hilarity of his hearers, by calling successively for three cheers for the Queen, for the Prince of Wales, and for her Majesty's grandchildren. Each of these demands was met by his hearers with a renewed burst of laughter; but the cheers were given by the candidate himself with a zeal and fervour which could hardly have been exceeded, and which seriously impaired the powers of his voice during the remainder of his address. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Doulton.

GREENWICH.—The nomination took place on Monday in front of the old church, Mr. F. Chapman, the returning officer, presiding. The crowd of electors and non-electors in front of the hustings was large, and the proceedings were of an exceedingly noisy character. There was a shoal of candidates—Alderman Salomons, Sir Charles Bright, Capt. Douglas Harris, and Mr. J. Baxter Langley, Liberals; and Sir Heron Maxwell, Conservative. The show of hands was in favour of Alderman Salomons and Sir Charles Bright, and for all the rest a poll was demanded.

FINCHURCH.—The nomination took place yesterday morning on Clerkenwell-green. It was a noisy proceeding, some thousands of people being in front of the hustings. Mr. Alfred Carr was the returning officer. Messrs. Cox, Torrens, Phillips, Alderman Lusk, and Dr. Perfit, were respectively nominated. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Cox and Dr. Perfit. A poll was demanded on the part of Alderman Lusk, Mr. Torrens, and Mr. Phillips; and the noisiest of the metropolitan nominations came to a close.

NOMINATIONS FIXED.

THIS DAY, JULY 12.

Abingdon.	Lynn.
Ashburton.	Manchester.
Birmingham.	Macclesfield.
Boston.	Malton.
Buckingham.	Montgomery (dist. brgh.)
Bury St. Edmunds.	Morpeth.
Cardiff.	Northallerton.
Colchester.	Pembroke.
Calne.	Pontefract.
Cricklade.	Penryn and Falmouth.
Droitwich.	Retford (East).
Flint (district).	Rochester.
Frome.	Salisbury (city).
Hereford.	Sandwich.
Huddersfield.	Shoreham.
Hull.	Tiverton.
Huntingdon.	Wallingford.
Ipswich.	Walsall.
Leeds.	Wareham.
Lewes.	Warwick.
Liskeard.	

TO-MORROW, JULY 13.

Buckinghamshire.	Oxford University.
Carnarvonshire.	Shropshire, North.
Knarborough.	Staffordshire, North.
Liverpool.	Staffordshire (district).
Midhurst.	Swansea (district).
Montgomery (county).	Worcestershire.

DEVON SOUTH.
Dorsetshire.
Gloucestershire, West.
Huntingdonshire.
Northamptonshire, N.
Somersetshire, West.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.
Cardiganshire.
Devon, North.
Norfolk, East.
Shropshire, South.
Suffolk, West.

MONDAY, JULY 17.
Anglesea.
Berkshire.
Cumberland (Western Division).
Cornwall (Western Division).
Denbighshire.
Durham, North.
Essex, South.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.
Beaumaris.
Breconshire.
Cornwall (Eastern Division).
Cambridgeshire.
Durham (Southern Division).
Essex, North.
Gloucestershire, East.
Hertfordshire.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
Derbyshire, South.
Hampshire, North.
Herefordshire.
Leicestershire, South.

SCOTLAND.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.
Falkirk (district).
Kincardineshire.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.
Ayr (district).
Dumfries (district).

FRIDAY, JULY 14.
Aberdeenshire.
Buteshire.
Fifeshire.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.
Aberdeen.
Banff (county).
Flintshire.

MONDAY, JULY 17.
Caithness-shire.
Dumfriesshire.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
Sutherlandshire.

IRELAND.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.
Belfast.
Bandon.
Cork.
Dungarvan.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.
Athlone.
Armagh.
Cashel.
Downpatrick.

MONDAY, JULY 17.
Longford County.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.
Down County.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
Cork County.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.
Westmeath County.

CLAIMS FOR COUNTY VOTES.

We earnestly hope that all persons who have a claim for a county vote, but whose names are not on the register, will make a point of sending in their claims before the 20th of July. Although these claims will not be of avail in the general election, they will be for a subsequent election; and this is work which should be done carefully year by year. Whatever gain we have made in recent years, has been the result of careful attention to the register.

QUALIFICATION.

The persons entitled to vote are freeholders, copyholders, leaseholders, and occupiers; mortgagees in possession, or in receipt of rents; and ministers of religion, schoolmasters, or other persons holding offices, and having, in right thereof, an endowment from land, whether in trust or otherwise, but not trustees.

Land includes houses and rights in land; e. g., a fishery, a right of pasture, turbarry, quarry or mine, tithes, market and fair tolls; rent-charges, rents purchased under the land-tax acts, but not pews or advowsons.

Freehold includes estates in fee, entail, and for life or lives Annual value, if in fee, 40s.; for life or lives, and possessed before June 7, 1832, 40s.; for life acquired since, if in actual occupation, 40s.; for life, acquired since, and not in actual occupation, 10l.

Copyhold includes the same estates as above, in copyhold or customary tenure, or in ancient demesne, &c. Annual value, 10l.

Leasehold includes any residue of a term originally of not less than sixty years, and 10l. annual value—or of not less than twenty years, and 50l. annual value. The claimant may be lessee or assignee of original lease, but (unless in actual occupation) not sub-lessee or assignee of under-lease.

Occupation includes any holding at will, from year to year or otherwise, at a bond fide rent of 50l. Where joint occupation, then a rent equal to 50l. for each occupier. The holding may be successive, provided it be continuous; but each successive holding must all be under one landlord.

Length of Possession.—The freehold and copyhold claimants must have had possession or receipt of rents, from 31st January (1865); the leasehold claimant from 31st July (1864); that is, six and twelve months respectively.

Annual Value.—No rate or tax is to be deducted in estimating the value.

If a Dissenting Minister's or Schoolmaster's endowment consists of a freehold house to live in, the annual value need be 40s.; if of a house or land which is not freehold, or which he does not occupy but only receives the rent, it must be 10l.

Dissenting Ministers' Pews.—Last year the revising barrister allowed the claims of several ministers, on the ground that they were in receipt of incomes derived from the pews of freehold chapels.

Property which qualifies for a borough will not also qualify for a county.

HOW TO MAKE A CLAIM.

The following points are essential in filling up and sending the notice:—

1. The claimant's whole Christian name and surname must be at full length. 2. His place of abode, not of business. If he is travelling abroad, it should be so stated. 3. Be particular as to the nature of Qualification, as the revising barrister cannot alter the statement, except to make it more clear. 4. Give the street, lane, &c., and number of house, if it has any. Where successive occupations, give each act of premises with the same accuracy. 5. If sent by post, the notice is in time if posted so as to reach the reviser in the ordinary course of delivery by the 30th of July. The sender is not responsible for any delay in the post-office. 6. To give proof of due sending, fill up a second, or duplicate form, alike in all respects, both as to contents and address, sign both, and at the time of posting produce both to the postmaster, who stamps and returns one of the duplicates to the party posting. This stamped duplicate, if produced by the claimant, is evidence of the due delivery of the original.

The new act respecting registration makes no alteration in the law on any of the above points.

Court, Official, and Personal Notes.

The baptism of the second son of the Prince and Princess of Wales took place on Friday in the chapel within Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, all the members of the Royal family, and a number of Ministers of State, two or three foreign Ministers, the Royal household, and a few invited guests, were present. The sponsors for the infant Prince were the Queen of Denmark (represented by Queen Victoria), the King of Hanover (represented by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar), the Princess Louise of Hesse (represented by the Princess Louise), the Duchess of Cambridge (represented by the Princess Helena), the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha (represented by Earl Granville), the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other prelates, officiated. On reaching the portion of the service for the naming of the child the Archbishop demanded of the sponsors how it should be named. The Queen answered, "George Frederick Ernest Albert"; and his Grace the Archbishop baptized the child in those names. Having received the sacred symbol, his Royal Highness the infant Prince was returned to the arms of the Queen. The Countess of Macclesfield afterwards took the Prince, who was re-conducted from the chapel in the same way as on entering. Luncheon was served for the Royal family in the Oak Room, and for the other distinguished guest in the Dining Room. During the collation, the Treasurer of the Household gave the following toasts:—"His Royal Highness the Prince George of Wales," "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales."

The new Lord Chancellor has been appointed. On Friday the "Great Seal" was transferred from Lord Westbury to Lord Cranworth. The latter nobleman does not hold the Chancellorship for the first time, he having been Lord Chancellor from December, 1852, to February, 1858. He is now seventy-five years of age, and during his long career has held several other high legal offices, having been in succession Solicitor-General, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, a Vice-Chancellor, and a Lord Justice. No man who ever sat on the woolsack was more free from suspicion of favour or nepotism than Lord Cranworth. His appointments were almost always good; the judges, especially, whom he placed on the bench were beyond doubt the most able men who could be found at the bar.

We understand that a marriage is arranged between Lord Stanley and Lady M. Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Stanhope.—*Court Journal*.

It is stated that the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench is about to be raised to the peerage.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS.—The duration of the eighteen Parliaments that have existed during the present century is as follows:—

ASSEMBLED.	DISSOLVED.
1. November 15, 1802	June 29, 1802.
2. November 15, 1802	October 24, 1806.
3. December 15, 1806	April 29, 1807
4. June 22, 1807	September 29, 1812.
5. November 22, 1812	June 18, 1818.
6. January 14, 1819	February 29, 1820.
7. April 21, 1820	June 2, 1826.
8. November 14, 1826	July 24, 1830.
9. October 26, 1830	April 23, 1831.
10. June 14, 1831	January 3, 1832.
11. January 19, 1833	December 30, 1834.
12. February 19, 1835	July 17, 1837.
13. November 15, 1837	June 23, 1841.
14. August 11, 1841	July 23, 1847.
15. November 18, 1847	July 1, 1852.
16. August 20, 1852	March 21, 1857.
17. April 30, 1857	April 23, 1859.
18. May 31, 1859.	July 6, 1865.

It will be seen from the above list that, with the exception of the Parliament which assembled in 1820, the one that was prorogued on Thursday is the only Parliament in the present century which has existed more than six years; the Parliament of 1820 lasted six days longer than that just come to an end. The shortest of the eighteen Parliaments was that which met in Dec., 1806, and lived rather less than five months.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The roughness of the weather during the past week has delayed the coaling of the Great Eastern. No coal will be taken on board after Friday next, and the vessel will leave her anchorage below the Nore on Saturday, at four o'clock, for Valentia. The splice will probably be made and the final start effected to-morrow week.

Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur has received a commission from the Emperor to paint *Le Gladiateur*.

Literature.

DR. CAMPBELL ON POPERY.*

We consider this one of the best productions that have issued from the prolific pen of its author. The exhaustiveness of the title, with the intimation that the work is addressed to the "people of England," will prepare the reader for the fulness of its nature and the popular directness of its style. Many will at once recognise the verisimilitude of the title-page, and those with whom Dr. Campbell has been a favourite will not harshly judge the assumption with which he addresses himself to the nation. His pen has ever seemed to grow facile under the happy assurance that royalty, nobility, and people, separately or combined, were ready to accept his guidance.

In some five-and-thirty brief chapters he treats of all the great questions debated between Popery and Protestantism. These questions are stated with a candid intelligence that will command the confidence of thoughtful men. And great pains have been taken to sustain every impeachment of "Rome" by indisputable testimony. "For a long period the author made it a business to gather works on the Popish controversy, and histories of special periods, till at length they became a considerable library." We think much service would have been rendered if the author had appended a discriminating catalogue of the best of these books, and if he had more fully described the titles of several authorities he has used, and directed his readers how to procure any that are not generally accessible. A volume intended to "sufficiently arm him who masters it, to confront the adversary, whatever his talents or attainments," would have been most advantageously supplemented in this way.

The "Introduction" is a very clear and vigorous statement of the rapid growth of Popery in our land. It enumerates facts which must be carefully weighed in determining the now frequent question, "has Popery really increased?" At any rate, these facts will show that if it has not multiplied its adherents, it has in a wonderful way multiplied and distributed its agencies over the land. It is not every one that is prepared for such statistical tables as this "Introduction" supplies. There are now 21 bishops, 1,521 clergy, 1,132 churches, chapels and stations, 51 communities of men, 301 convents, and 12 colleges. The dioceses in which these are distributed are set down in detail, with their respective proportions of this powerful machinery. Dr. Campbell quotes with startling effect from the "Essays on Religion and Literature" by various writers, among whom stand the names of the late Cardinal Wiseman, and his successor, Cardinal Manning. According to these, the days of Protestantism in England are numbered: it is now in the sere and yellow leaf, and will speedily perish. "It is the duty of Catholics," says Dr. Manning, "to prepare themselves for the future which is before them. They little thought, thirty years ago, to be as they are now. They little thought, ten years ago, of the majestic expansion of the Catholic Church at this hour, and of its dignified attitude of calm in the midst of the religious confusion and dissolution which is around it. Still less can we anticipate what the next ten years may bring. The advance of the Church is in geometrical progression." English Protestants of every sect and school will do well to acquaint themselves with the zeal and the measures, the hopes and assurance, of Papists. This is a grave duty, whatever may be each man's answer to the question of their recent multiplication in our homes. We are not "alarmists." With much that is written on either side we have little sympathy indeed. It should not be matter of surprise that the Roman Catholics have eagerly availed themselves of the liberty which enlightened statesmanship has secured for them during the last thirty years. We do not begrudge them one removed disability. We deprecate the policy that suffers any insidious disqualification, in social or political life, still to linger around them. We are rather surprised at the tone with which Dr. Campbell seems to contemplate our past legislation. "We may look for that which we have so long and so largely found in the past: a series of endless concessions to the Popish members. That Premier would be more bold than prudent who should resolutely walk in the light of the Constitution, and in the footsteps of the statesmen of the olden time." "The anti-Papal

* *Popery, Ancient and Modern. Its Spirit, Principles, Character, Objects, Prospects, Checks, and Extirpation; with Warnings and Counsels to the People of England.* By JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D., Author of "The Martyr of Erromanga," "Maritime Discovery," "Jethro," &c. &c. London: John Snow.

"spirit is well nigh extinct among our great men, and the ruling class to which they belong. For a generation past concession has followed concession, both in Parliament and out of it; and occasionally our statesmen, in the spirit of a crouching subserviency, have stepped out of their way to do homage to Popery, and to smooth the path of the priest-hood."

We have long felt that the greatest perils in our national relations to Rome lay in the facts that we have a National Establishment of religion, and that that establishment is what it is. Take the sword away from Rome, and you leave her to that fair strife of thought and reason into which no Protestant fears to enter; and it were impossible for her ever to wield the sword in England were we to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's." The existence of a National Establishment is, *per se*, an occasion of apprehension. And then, again, the very Protestantism of our National Church is semi-Popery. "What was it," said Lord Ebury, in a recent debate in the House of Lords, "what was it they complained of? They saw in a church, whose confessors and martyrs suffered to establish it in the utmost purity of doctrine and simplicity of ritual, the following doctrines taught and practices followed:—Transubstantiation in all but the name; auricular confession, penance, priestly absolution, prayers for the dead, ornamental vestments, emblematic banners and processions, crucifixes, incense, candles lighted in broadday, and an exaggerated amount of music in the service." Dr. Campbell, of course, is not unobservant of this. He says, "the polity, the orders, the offices, the baptismal, communion, absolution and burial services, have all, in spirit and expression, much in common with the Church of Rome."

The consequence is, that Churchmen, in passing from the one Church to the other, suffer but little violence to their tastes, feelings, or habits—points which rule the million." After his able survey of the whole argument, the Doctor gives an earnest chapter on the "Duties of Protestants." Heartily do we wish that we had found in that chapter his trenchant denunciation of State-Churchism and Puseyism. We looked for it as essentially belonging to such "duties" when set forth by a Nonconformist divine, and were grieved to be disappointed. If they had involved the repetition of some things in his treatise on "Popery and Puseyism," the repetition might well have been excused. We are sorry that a book so serviceable as far as it goes should want this grave instruction to complete it. We wish that Dr. Campbell may have the opportunity of perfecting the "legacy to his countrymen" in the speedy issue of another edition.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE DECALOGUE.*

Under what will be to some the deterring title of "Lent Sermons," Mr. Oakley, a clergyman of the Established Church, publishes a series of very excellent discourses upon the above subject. The first thing that strikes us about them is their extreme unlikeness to the discourses usually delivered from our own pulpits. It is not that we fail to recognise in them the same essential doctrines of Christian faith. The theology of the author is eminently a Christology, and it would be impossible to show a deeper conviction than is here displayed, that the foundations of faith are laid in the person, life, and death of the Redeemer. But while it has been the practice of our own ministers to give prominence to doctrinal exposition and enforcement of these facts, in these and most other sermons emanating from the same school, "doctrine" is for the most part assumed, and the teaching is chiefly practical. Thus, while the former, in dealing with the Decalogue, would be likely to insist primarily upon the conditions of salvation by works and by faith, and upon the relation of the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ to the moral law, Mr. Oakley, following a high precedent, as all must allow, really preaches about the Ten Commandments. It has been remarked that there are two equally allowable ways of dealing with a subject in the pulpit: you may either plant yourself in the centre and work out to the circumference, or you may begin in the circumference and work steadily towards the centre. Mr. Oakley's method is rather the latter than the former. In dealing with a moral precept, such as, "Thou shalt not steal," he is far from being content with mere ethical truth. Nothing is more characteristic of his mode of treatment, than his earnest endeavour to trace the roots of all correct conduct to their centre in God the Father and the revealed Son,

and to bring out the truth, that the grace of God is no arbitrary condition but the essential element of virtue. The "preaching of works" has too often consisted in a bald inculcation of external duty. Men of the stamp of Mr. Oakley, of the most different theological schools, have seen that if this be all, "then is our preaching vain, and your faith is vain." Thus in the sermon upon the Eighth and Tenth Commandments—against stealing and coveting—Mr. Oakley concludes an exhortation characterised by much earnestness and penetration on the subject of "Honesty" in the true spirit of Christian ethics:—

"Not selfish effort, however honourable; not self-respect, however just; not hard ungenerous integrity, however strict, really keeps the spirit of the Eighth or the Tenth Commandment. Only the higher grace of charity, the very bond of peace and of all virtues, keeps the true heart, the honest heart, the independent heart, gentle and tender with the spirit of God. Stern business integrity may be a snare to the worst type of selfishness—complacent belief in a man's own virtue and strength. It needs to be tempered by the sense of his own imperfect reach of truth after all, softened by sympathy for his fellow-men, watered with the dew of God's grace, elevated and enlightened by the example of Christ the truth, and Christ the friend of sinful suffering humanity, to make it the true spirit of truth, as the truth is in Jesus. For His truth is also love. And only such truth as Christ's, only Christ's love, is the fulfilling of His law of truth and love."—P. 110.

Our pulpit would gain in power by dealing more in the practical doctrine which forms the staple of these sermons. No very keen compunction is required to elicit general confession of sin. It is the tracking of particular sin to its more subtle covert and disguises, that most stings the conscience; and there can be little doubt that not a few of those who are wont to crave food and comfort from the exposition of God's truth, are really more in need of sharp tonics or trenchant surgery. If, therefore, we have spoken of contrast of features as exhibited in sermons such as these to what we are most accustomed to, it must not be supposed that we think the advantage is all on our side.

Another characteristic of Mr. Oakley's style of discourse is, that he freely introduces references to existing circumstances, passing events, social and political struggles. Thus, treating of patriotism as an extension of the Divine order of the family, in a sermon preached at a time when all England was wrung with pity for Poland and Denmark, he cannot refrain from adducing that sympathy, as an illustration of the nobleness of a feeling which "kindles fellowship and admiration even beyond the country which is the special object of it." And in developing the precept, "Thou shalt do no murder," he does not miss the opportunity of showing what "constructive" murder is involved in the neglect "to provide for the public health, the sound and wholesome education of the young, and the due and decent accommodation of all classes of the country." (P. 13.) We by no means object to this. The peril to the pulpit lies not in its association with man's common, everyday concerns, but in its severance from them. True, our churches and chapels must not be turned into lecture-rooms; but there is an art—if men were wise—of making the secular spiritual, as well as of making the spiritual secular. We are not quite sure, however, that it was judicious to introduce into this same discourse, a discussion respecting capital punishments. The more so, as the preacher confesses to not being able "to speak upon it with decision, and with a strong and clear opinion" of his own. The pulpit is not the place for debate, and exposition of arguments *pro* and *con*. On social and other collateral questions, it should praise or condemn as it has the weight of God's truth at its back, but should render "no uncertain sound."

Mr. Oakley not unfrequently gives forcible expression to truths, not indeed novel, but lying less in the beaten track. In proof of this we select a few pregnant sentences, sufficient in themselves to show that his mind is of no common order:—

"It is often a sufficient answer to a doctrine or a rule, that if it were true, or if it were enforced, human life, or human society, could not go on. God made man, and man must live. Laws of life, modes of improvement, we look for, and have received from God; laws which kill, modes of self-extinction, do not and cannot come from him."—P. 82.

"It is the snare and danger of a regular ministry, especially in an Established Church, to allow itself to be thought, and to become, the apologist and advocate of things as they are, instead of an agency of gradual, but constant, progress and reform."—P. 83.

"And in these ease-loving, money-making days it is certain that we are inclined to dwell only on the sacred duty of preserving life, and to make a sacred duty of making ourselves comfortable; it is certain that we have lent a willing ear to the truth that war is an awful calamity, till we almost cease to remember that triumphant wrong is a more awful calamity still."—P. 144.

"The attempt to reduce spiritual truths to precise statements and formal definitions, necessary as it is for certain purposes and within certain limits, has an immediate tendency to set up an idol, to foster an undue

* *The Christian Aspect and Application of the Decalogue.* Being a Course of Eight Lectures preached at St. James's, Piccadilly, during Lent, 1864. By JOHN OAKLEY, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford; Curate of St. James's, Piccadilly. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

worship of the letter which killeth, to weaken an apprehension of the spirit that giveth life."—P. 26.

One word as to the view which Mr. Oakley takes of the observance of such seasons as that which occasioned these lectures. Upon this point some very sensible and candid observations are made in the introductory portion. There is no probability that members of other religious bodies will be induced by what is here said to become observers of Lent. But rather than presume to apply to those who do so, the indignant rebuke of St. Paul—"Ye observe times and seasons"—we would join in vindicating personal freedom for those who while they disclaim, as the author does, all special sanctity as attaching to the season, find in its observance a means of grace. "What it is right," Mr. Oakley admits, "to do and talk about in Lent, it is right to do and talk about at other seasons of the year. . . . Lent sets up no exceptional standard of holiness, prescribes no duties as peculiar to six weeks in the year. It does but utter in an emphatic tone, and bring into peculiar prominence, those principles which at all times and on all occasions are the motives of Christian conduct anywhere and everywhere—self-mastery, moderation, sacrifice." (P. 3.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

Sermons. By the late Rev. ALEXANDER POLLOCK, A.M., Chaplain of the Magdalen Asylum, Leeson-street, Dublin. Edited by SAMUEL BUTCHER, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin. (Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co., 104, Grafton-street.) 1865. A tribute of reverential and affectionate tenderness introduces this volume to the public. Dr. Butcher describes Mr. Pollock as a gifted minister in the Church of Ireland, struck down suddenly by mortal disease, in the prime of manhood, and full exercise of matured powers of mind. His last sermon he preached on the first day of the year, and in little more than two months was he mourned for at the grave. He is described as eloquent both in the pulpit and on the platform; a man of broad and loving sympathies, whose advocacy was much sought at religious anniversaries. He wrote, also, in influential periodicals—some of the ablest papers in "The Christian Examiner" were contributed by him. The sermons are a selection from a mass of M.S.S. They are posthumous, none of them having been prepared for the press; and readers are reminded that it is impossible to transfer to the page the "earnest and impassioned manner, the voice of unusual richness and flexibility," with which the preacher urged their truths on the conscience and heart. Their doctrine is "orthodox," their style simple, and their spirit always affectionate. Occasionally they rise into a tender and pathetic eloquence. This appears especially true of those discourses in which the preacher was advocating one or another of the branches of that Christian philanthropy to which he devoted his life. Their perusal will ever refresh and purify the heart.

Christ and Man; or, God's Answer to our Chief Questions. By WILLIAM BATHGATE. (London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.) This is a book of thought, and can be appreciated only as its subjects are entertained with all the gravity and care their importance demands. The author truly says, "There is throughout it a persistent and prolonged effort both to state the prime facts in our moral nature and circumstances, and the prime facts in the Mediatorship of Christ," and to exhibit the adaptations of the latter to compass all the demands arising from the former. The person and offices of Christ, Christ in relation to mankind, to the individual soul, to the family, to the market, to the State, to His own Church, to the age, are the subjects of as many distinct chapters. The plan of the writer has involved him in repetitions that sometimes weary the reader, and he has suffered himself to treat his themes too abstractedly at times for the popular impression he desires. We have been pleased with much in his chapter on the "Spirit of the Age," and believe that his care throughout the volume to hold up the Personal Christ most vividly to the faith and love of men is the duty just now most incumbent on all the teachers of Christianity. While the book is marked by the unity the writer claims for it, several of the chapters are complete in themselves, and may be most profitably read by those whose relations or duties are especially discussed in them. Excerpts from the book might be adapted for separate publication with advantage to different classes.

Attitudes and Aspects of the Divine Redeemer. By the Rev. J. A. WALLACE, Author of "Pastoral Recollections," &c. (Edinburgh: Johnson and Co.) We have here thirty-one very short sermons on different appearances and acts of our Lord during His life on earth. They are written in an easy, colloquial train, and may have been originally addressed, in an expanded form, to some country congregation. The incidents selected are vividly presented, discoursed upon, and "improved," and each one brings out into relief some feature of our Lord's character, or instance of His love. In an introductory chapter the author objects to the often-repeated saying that "Christianity is not a doctrine, but a life," and thinks that the tendency of such a proposition is to throw creeds and confes-

sions of faith into the shade, "and even prevent men from looking in simplicity of faith to a living and life-giving Saviour." We are inclined to think that all that is meant by this saying is that a man's Christianity is not to be estimated by the Christian doctrine professed, but by the Christian life lived; and that our author intends rather to object to the proposition that the object of faith is not the doctrines of the Gospel, but the person of Jesus Christ. He states his conviction that there cannot be a life without a doctrine, just as there cannot be a building without a foundation; that Christianity is both doctrine and life; and that the doctrine is the very basis on which the life is built. Further on he says, and in this we fully agree with him, "The best way to satisfy ourselves as to what Christianity is, is to consider and to apprehend what Christ Himself is," and it is to help inquirers in coming to Christ that this little volume is written. "It does not enter deeply into the subject, nor does it by any means exhaust it. It merely touches, and in a hasty and superficial way, on a few of the most arresting of the attitudes and aspects of the Divine Redeemer." We object to some of the headings of the discourses as fantastical, such as "Jesus standing still," "Jesus stooping down," "Jesus looking round"; and we think such words or phrases as "notwithstanding of," "didn't," "could not stand it," "rested at the bar," in printed sermons should be avoided.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Man's Age in the World; Lovell Reeve, and Co. The Lady Ina, and Other Poems, by the Author of "Blythe House"; Virtus, The Two Worlds; The Righteousness of God; Simplicity and Co. The Four Pillars of Temperance; Partridge. Charnock's Works, vol. III.; Nichol. Morning and Evening; Marlborough. The Gayworthys, two vols.; Life with the Esquimaux, Popular Edition; Low and Co. Henri de Rohan; Bell and Daldy. Life of Dr. Coldstream; Nichol. Rationalism and Revelation, 54 pp.; A Handbook of British Plants; The Six-Year-Old Parliament; Longman and Co. Step to Reading; Hatchard. The Wisdom of our Fathers; Handbook of English Literature; Religious Tract Society. Dark Sayings on a Harp; Thoughts at Seventy-nine; Le Petit Precepteur; Jackson, Walford and Co. The Children's Garden; Guide to Surrey; Cassell and Co. Life of James Keyworth; The Good Master; The Way of the Wilderness; The Veil Lifted; Morgan and Chase.

Gleanings.

A new poem by Professor Longfellow will be published next month by Messrs. Routledge and Sons.

Professor Huxley has been appointed to be Fallerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

The Times correspondent thinks that a fair estimate of the failures at Bombay may be given at 25,000,000*l*.

Mr. Adam Black is at present very unpopular with his constituency in Edinburgh, which has given rise to a respectable joke. "What can have caused Adam's fall?" asked one constituent. "The Eve of an election," was the reply.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that the Emperor Napoleon has entered into negotiations with some of the European Powers for calling a Congress to settle pending European questions and a general disarmament. It is added that Russia, Prussia, Italy, and Spain approve of the proposal.

It is said that three or four judges are about to retire, and two will receive peerages.

Among the announcements of the day is one of an "International Polyglot Travelling Institution." Young gentlemen of all nations admitted. The school "will be continually travelling."

The inhabitants of the colliery village of Burradon have resolved to abstain from the use of butcher's meat until the price be reduced to 6*d*. per pound.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

THE ALPINE ASCENT.—It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn that Mr. Whymp, of the Alpine Club, has succeeded in making the ascent of the Aiguille Verte. He has tried three times before. He took up a guide from Zermatt and an Oberland guide, and it is said he brought away bodily the cap of the Aiguille as a trophy. The route is said to have been perfectly easy. The guides at Chamouni were said to be furious, and some of them have made a bet of 5,000 francs to 1,000, that Mr. Whymp had never been up at all. On being taken up they backed out, and said they could not raise 5,000 francs, and it has ended in an even bet of 1,000 francs, another party to go up with Mr. Whymp's guides and decide.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A "TERRIBLE ORDEAL."—General Grant, the day before he left the Chicago Fair, was obliged to capitulate to the ladies, who took him by storm. Mrs. Livermore said, "These girls are dying to kiss you, but they don't dare to do it." "Well," said the gallant general, "if they want to kiss me, why don't they? No one has offered to since I have been here." Instantly about a hundred fairies pounced upon him? He attempted a retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rosy ranks, but without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calmly awaited the event. Never was such a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by squads, in file, or singly: they hit him on the forehead, pelted him on the nose, smacked him on

the cheek, chin, and neck. There must be dozens of kisses lying around loose hidden in the general's whiskers. During his terrible ordeal the hero of a hundred battle-fields blushed until his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeased in their "noble rage" and he escaped.—*Boston Post*.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Exchange Market opened this morning with a steady appearance. Foreign Securities were slightly improved, but the Funds show a fractional recovery from the decline of yesterday. For some days business in all markets has been dull, and no great change was anticipated until after the elections.

The Funds closed to-day at 90 to 90½ for money, and 90½ 90½ for the account.

The London and Colonial Company was established in 1859 to purchase a brewing business of thirty years' standing. The original capital was 360,000*l*. in 3,600 shares, of which 821 are already held and fully paid up, and they now offer 1,779 of 100*l*. to the public, leaving 1,000 for future disposal. The results of the past working of the Company give evidence of the profitable nature of the business undertaken, and give fair promise of future success. There has been a uniform dividend of 12½ per cent. paid to the Shareholders each year, to June 24, 1864, and the balance sheet to June 24, 1865, shows an accumulation of undivided assets amounting to 80,281*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. The direction comprises the names of Samuel Armitage, Esq., Manchester, John W. M'Laren, Esq. (Messrs. J. Morrison and Co.), Robert Tooth, Esq., J.P., and F. J. Elworthy, Esq.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns that a capital of 2,100,000*l*. is proposed to be raised for the purpose of reclamation and utilisation of the sewage of the northern area of the metropolis. The title of the company which has been incorporated for this purpose, is the "Metropolis Sewage and Easement Reclamation Company." Two of the Directors were members of the Sewage Committee of 1864. The contract for the construction of works, together with pumping stations, has been undertaken by Mr. William Webster at the estimate of 1,853,448*l*. In addition to this 50,000*l*. will have to be paid to Messrs. Napier and Hope for the purchase of their concession. Other expenses bring the total of outlay to about 2,400,000*l*. in providing for which the Company are empowered to raise 700,000*l*. on debentures. The estimates formed of the value of the sewage to be obtained from the metropolis vary from 400,000*l*. to 4,000,000*l*., but the Directors treat the latter sum as exaggerated, and roughly estimating the value at 1*d*. per ton all round, they anticipate a return of from 500,000*l*. to 700,000*l*. per annum.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, July 5.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. 229,774,705	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. £ 3,654,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion 15,134,708
229,774,705	229,774,705

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,558,000	Government Securities .. 10,399,878
Real .. 8,290,097	Other Securities .. 23,229,578
Public Deposits .. 9,548,667	Notes .. 7,552,740
Other Deposits .. 14,443,335	Gold & Silver Coin 918,554
Seven Day and other Bills .. 496,651	
242,151,750	242,151,750

July 6, 1865.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONDER.—June 29, at 1, Newton-grove, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. Eustace R. Conder, M.A., of a daughter.

FARMER.—July 2, at Frome, Somerset, Mrs. Joseph Farmer, of a son.

BEVAN.—July 5, at Harwich, Essex, the wife of Mr. C. F. Bevan, pharmaceutical chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—EASTON.—June 22, at the Independent chapel, Great Ayton, by the Rev. J. Brierley, the Rev. S. Jackson, of Stokesley, to Maria, only surviving daughter of George Easton, Esq., of Broughton, Cleveland.

SMART—PROCTER.—June 27, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. W. Bull, brother-in-law of the bride, Charles Smart, of 11, Market-street, and 6, Hills-road, Cambridge, to Fanny, fourth daughter of Mr. G. Procter, late of Cambridge.

HALL—GOUGH.—June 28, at the Independent chapel, Wem, by the Rev. J. Kelly, assisted by the Rev. J. Pattison, Wem, Charlton Robert, second son of Charles Robert Hall, Esq., jun., to Hannah Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Robert Gough, Esq., of Wem.

ROBINSON—THOMPSON.—June 29, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Gainsboro', Joseph John Robinson, of Saffron Walden, to Caroline, daughter of Richard Thompson, of Gainsboro'.

ALDERSON—LYNN.—July 1, at the Congregational chapel, Gainsford, Durham, by the Rev. C. Priestley, the Rev. William Alderson, of Staindrop, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Lynn, of Steanton, West Hartlepool.

HAIGH—HAIGH.—July 4, at the Congregational chapel, Sowerby, by the Rev. J. Bottomley, Mr. Abraham Haigh, stock and share broker, Halifax, to Miss Haigh, teacher, Luddenden Foot.

JACKSON-STOKES.—July 4, at the Westgate Independent Chapel, Peterborough, by the Rev. A. Murray, the Rev. R. Jackson, minister of the Congregational chapel, Curbar, Derbyshire, to Elizabeth Anne, elder daughter of Mr. W. Stokes, Allworth, Northamptonshire.

RIDINGS-BOYD.—July 4, at the Congregational chapel, Marsh street, Walthamstow, by the Rev. John Davies, Henry Sadler Ridings, Esq., C.E., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Robert Andrew Boyd, Esq., of Brooks Croft.

O'HANLON-RYDER.—July 4, at Union Chapel, Oxford-road, Manchester, by the Rev. Alex. M'Laren, Mr. William O'Hanlon, of Longlight, to Martha Hannah, elder daughter of James Ryder, Esq., of Brook House, Fallowfield. No cards.

WALWYN-CLARKE.—July 4, at the Baptist chapel, Broad-street, Ross, Herefordshire, by the Rev. William Byrne, Independent minister, Mr. Thomas Walwyn, of the town of Ross, to Miss Clarke, of the same place.

SIDON-BITHELL.—July 5, in St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. William Roaf, Mr. John Sidon, to Miss Bithell, both of that town.

PASH-OLIVER.—July 5, at Arthur-street Chapel, Waltham, by the Rev. William Howieson, Frederick Pash, Esq., of Caterham, Surrey, solicitor, to Eliza, youngest daughter of E. J. Oliver, Esq., of Chatham-place, Waltham, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. John Chin, of Lion-street Waltham.

KOPPEL-KEITH.—July 5, at Coverdale Chapel, Commercial-road, by the Rev. E. Price, Dr. J. Koppel, of Bromberg, Duchy of Posen, Prussia, to Isabella Miller, daughter of Mr. D. Keith, Wellclose-square.

THORNTON-HANNAM.—July 5, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. John Hanson, Mr. Edward Thornton, of Horton, to Miss Hannah Hannam, of Bowling.

McALL-PHILIPS.—July 6, at the Gravel Pit Meeting, Hackney, by the Rev. John Davies, minister, assisted by the Rev. R. W. McAll, of Leicester, and the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A., of Highgate, cousins of the bride, Anne, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Samuel McAll, Principal of the Hackney Theological Seminary, to the Rev. Alfred Downing Philips, minister of the Independent chapel, Coggeshall, Essex. No cards.

COLLIER-SYKES.—July 6, at the new church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. J. W. Collier, of Leeds, to Lucy Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. John Sykes, Hollins House, Triangle.

HUGHES-MORRIS.—July 7, at the Crescent Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Owen-terrace, Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, to Miss Lydia Morris, daughter of the Rev. W. Morris, Llanfyllin, and formerly of Brynawran, Anglesea.

DEATHS.

HAGGER.—March 31, at Melbourne, Australia, after a protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hagger, formerly of Cheshill, Essex, and only sister of Mrs. Mirams, of Melbourne, aged forty-six years. Her end was peace. Friends will please accept this notice.

EVANS.—June 26, at Floore, the Rev. Isaac Evans, thirty-three years minister of the Independent church at Weedon, aged fifty-nine.

BARNETT.—June 27, at Fisherton, Francis Barnett, Esq., late of the General Post Office, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Barnett was the Leveur of "No Fiction," and the attached friend of the late Dr. Andrew Reed.

HEATHCOTE.—June 28, at the residence of his uncle, Orange Grove, Bath, Henry Leonard Kay, eldest son of the Rev. Henry John Heathcote, of Erdington, Birmingham, in his nineteenth year.

SARL.—July 1, at his residence, Chester-cottage, Upper Tulse-hill, Surrey, John Sarl, Esq., in the eighty-first year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

CURRY.—July 3, at 48, North Parade, Aberystwith, the residence of her brother, the Rev. E. Lewis, Missionary of the London Missionary Society, late of Travancore, India, Mrs. Elizabeth Curry, mother of William Jackson, Esq., of the Chartered Merchant Bank, Shanghai, China, and of the Rev. H. Jackson, missionary at Lucknow, India, aged forty-eight years.

HUNTER.—July 6, at North-end House, Croydon, Surrey, after a very short illness, Jane, the beloved wife of William Hunter, Esq., and eldest daughter of William Curling, Esq., of Denmark-hill.

DAVIS.—July 8, at Barnet Common, the Rev. Samuel Davis, minister of the Congregational church, Barnet, formerly of Harley-street, Bow, aged sixty-two.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Unusually hot weather in summer months is often productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels, in such cases are more or less seriously affected, so that the natives of England are, at certain seasons, liable to some of the disorders which rage in warm climates. People cannot have a more powerful curative than Holloway's justly celebrated Pills. They cool and purify the blood, and render the system less liable to any sort of irregularity; or when disease is present they abate its force, and at last totally destroy it. Dysentery, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, sick headache, and debility, soon disappear before a course of these admirable Pills.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 10.

The show of English wheat this morning was small, and the quality being good, the prices of this day's night were readily obtainable. The trade for foreign wheat is quiet, nevertheless the sales made are at fully the quotations of last week. Barley meets a limited demand, and prices are in favour of the buyer. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrivals of oats for the past week are very large. The weather having become more favourable for this crop, has influenced the trade to some extent, and we must quote a decline of 6d. per qr. on the finest samples of corn, and 6d. to 1s. per qr. on the secondary descriptions from the rates of this day week.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Best and Kent.	s. s.	s. s.
red, 1865.	38 to 43	
Do 1864.	39 44	
White, 1865.	43 49	
Do 1864.	44 50	
Foreign red.	39 44	
Do white.	43 51	
BARLEY—		
English malting.	—	—
Chevalier.	—	—
Distilling.	25 28	
Foreign.	20 25	
MALT—		
Pale.	54 61	
Chevalier.	60 62	
Brown.	47 51	
BEANS—		
Ticks.	35 38	
Harrow.	37 39	
Small.	35 44	
Egyptian.	36 37	
PEAS—		
Grey.	34 to 36	
Maple.	36 38	
White.	36 38	
Boilers.	39 40	
Foreign, white.	36 38	
RYE.	36 27	
OATS—		
English feed.	20 24	
Do potatoe.	24 28	
Scotch feed.	18 23	
Do potatoe.	24 28	
Irish black.	19 24	
Do white.	20 25	
Foreign feed.	20 24	
FLOUR—		
Town made.	36 40	
Country Marks.	39 35	
Norfolk & Suffolk.	27 28	

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 10.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 17,053 head. In the corresponding week in 1864, we received 10,250; in 1863, 14,133; in 1862, 7,977; in 1861, 10,082; in 1860, 12,239; and in 1859, 9,059 head. The supply of foreign stock on offer here, to-day, was large as to number; but its general quality was inferior. A steady business was transacted at full quotations. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were very moderate, and the quality of most breeds was only middling. Good and prime stock changed hands freely, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d. per 8lbs. The Norfolk "season" may now be considered as closed. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,200 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland, 229 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 50 oxen, &c. The show of English sheep was again limited. Prime breeds moved off freely, at fully last week's currency. Otherwise the mutton trade was quite at previous rates. The top quotation was 6s. per 8lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply and steady request, at from 6s. to 7s. 4d. per 8lbs. The demand for pigs was heavy, on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 8 to 4 0	Prime Southdowns	5 10 to 6 0
Second quality	4 2 4 8	Lambs	6 0 7 4
Prime large oxen	4 10 5 0	Lge. coarse calves	4 2 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	5 2 5 4	Prime small	4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	4 4 4 6	Large hogs	3 10 4 2
Second quality	4 8 5 4	Neatam. porkers	4 6 4 8
Pr. coarse woolled	5 6 5 8		

Smoking calves, 20s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 18s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 10.

The supply of town and country-killed meat on sale has been moderate, and the trade, generally speaking, is steady. Prices rule as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Superior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 8 to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 4 3 10	Inf. mutton	4 0 4 6
Prime large do.	4 0 4 4	Middling ditto	4 8 5 2
Do. small do.	4 6 4 8	Prime ditto	5 4 5 6
Large pork	3 8 4 6	Veal	3 8 4 8

Lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.

COVENT-GARDEN, SATURDAY, July 8.

Most kinds of out-door produce of excellent quality are now abundant. French beans and peas are sufficient for the demand. The supply of strawberries has, however, fallen off considerably, and that of cherries is not so good as it was. Grapes and pine apples are now abundant. Cob nuts fetch from 50s. to 60s. per 100lbs. Good new kidney potatoes fetch from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen pounds. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, azaleas, pelargoniums, mignonette, and roses.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 10.—The markets are now well supplied with new home-grown produce. Very moderate supplies of foreign potatoes, however, are on offer. Generally speaking, the trade is slow, and prices are lower than on Monday last. Last week's import was 83 tons from Jersey, 22 baskets from Boulogne, and 119 baskets from Dunkirk. The quotations are as follows:—New Havre, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; and New Jersey 4s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 8,186 firkins butter, and 2,214 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 23,329 casks of butter, and 3,577 bales of bacon. The demand for Irish butter was at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., but finally the market ruled quiet. Foreign declined last Monday about 4s. per cwt., but afterwards rallied to about the same extent: Dutch 106s. to 108s. The bacon market was quiet at the late advance, the trade purchasing only as they are in want for immediate consumption.

TALLOW, Monday, July 10.—The tallow trade is firm, at about previous rates. P.Y.O. is quoted at 41s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and at 42s. 6d. for October to December delivery. Town tallow commands 42s. 3d. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8lbs.

WOOL, Monday, July 10.—The demand for English wool has been somewhat light since last week, and the quotations in some instances have had a drooping tendency. The export inquiry is very limited. The supply of wool on offer is very trifling.

SEED, Monday, July 10.—The seed market remains quiet. In red cloverseed there is nothing passing. White cloverseed is held firmly for rather better prices. Samples of new French trefoil are now coming forward, and show fine quality. A few town deliveries have taken place at 23s. to 25s. Trifolium is in fair supply at moderate prices.

OIL, Monday, July 10.—Lined oil is quiet, at 32s. 6d. to 32s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. For rape the market is steady, at 46s. for foreign refined. Cocoa-nut, palm and olive oils are steady. Fish oils are dull. French spirits of turpentine 52s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American refined petroleum at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—SATURDAY, July 8.—The market for flax continues very firm, and prices have still an upward tendency; the amount of business doing, however, is less extensive. Hemp is steady, at 28s. to 29s. for clean Russian qualities. Jute is in fair demand, at late rates. Coir goods are steady in price.

COALS, Monday, July 10.—An advance of 6d. on all coals at last day's rates. South Hetton's, 19s.; Eden Main, 18s.; East Hartlepool, 18s. 9d.; Haawell, 19s.; Tunstall, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. 9d.; Wylam, 16s. 6d.; West Lambton, 18s.; Brackley, 18s. 6d.; Cardow, 10s. 6d.; Hugh Hall, 18s. 3d. —Fresh ships, 28s; at sea 110.

Advertisements.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

BANKERS TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF AUCKLAND, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, &c., &c.

CAPITAL, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland	Napier	Wanganui	Queenstown
Russell	Nelson	Wellington	Shotover
Blenheim	New Plymouth	Dunstan	Tokomairiro
Christchurch	Ngarawahia	Dunstan Creek	Waikouaiti
Dunedin	Oamaru	Hamilton	Waitahuna
Invercargill	Pictou	Hyde	Wakatipu
Kaipoi	Riverton	Manuherikia	Wetherstones
Lytelton	Timaru	Mount Ida	

This Bank GRANTS DRAFTS on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS at interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

F. LARKWORTHY,
Managing Director.

No. 60, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

(FURTHER ISSUE OF SHARES.—ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.)

THE LONDON and COLONIAL COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under the Act, 1856, and the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.

Capital, £360,000, in 3,600 shares of £100 each, of which 321 shares are already held and fully paid up, viz. 327 A, or Five per Cent. Preference shares, 494 B, or ordinary shares, and of the remainder 1,779 ordinary shares are now offered to the public, leaving 1,000 shares for future disposal.

Deposit on application, £2 per share; and on allotment, £8. Calls not to exceed £10 per share, to be made at intervals of not less than three months.

It is not expected that more than £50 each on these shares will be called up.

The Company are also prepared to receive applications for debentures not exceeding £35,000, redeemable in seven years, with interest warrants attached, payable half-yearly, at £6 per cent. per annum, to bearer, such debentures to be exchangeable at the holder's option during that period for fully paid-up shares at par.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Tooth, Esq., J.P., Swift's-park, Cranbrook, Kent.
John W. M'Laren, Esq. (Messrs. J. Morrison and Co., Philpot-lane, City.)

Samuel Armitage, Esq. Messrs. Ekanah Armitage and Sons, Manchester.)

Fred. Thos. Elworthy, Esq., Heathfield, Streatham.

E. Wingfield Guilding, Esq., Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

W. J. Nash, Esq., Bedford, Director of the County Fire Office.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Mr. John Spong, Blackheath.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. Spong.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Sewell Brothers, 15, Cophall-court, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffe, and Rowcliffe, 1, Bedford-row, London.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Ladbury, Collison, and Viney, public accountants, London.

BANKERS.—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street. Registered Office—70, Great Tower-street, London.

In pursuance of formal resolutions in accordance with its articles of association, this Company, which was established in 1859, and then took over a business which had been very profitably conducted for upwards of thirty years, now offers to the public shares and debentures, on the terms above mentioned.

The business carried on has been that of brewers (including the branches of malting and coopering), hop merchants, beer bottlers, and exporters; it is now intended to associate with it some more general transactions, for which favourable opportunities have arisen, and from which, taking into consideration the large and valuable connexion possessed by the Company, an important addition to the present annual profit is confidently expected.

The property of the Company consists of the well-known Crescent Brewery at Burton-on-Trent, with the maltings, canal basin, and wharf, land, cottages, and brewer's residence appertaining thereto, and the warehouse, land and wharf, known as Victoria Stores, London, E., in direct communication with each other both by canal and rail, all of which, excepting a trifling portion, is freehold. The buildings and machinery are all of the newest and most substantial character, and are adapted for a vastly-increased trade, and the Company possesses contiguous land for future extension. The whole has been valued by Daniel Cronin, of Bloomsbury-square, the well-known valuer, and a copy of his report is annexed.

The large and ever-growing demand for Burton ales, at home and abroad, can only be met by a greater supply; and one of the valuable incidents of this Company is that, by a very moderate outlay on the existing plant, it will be at once capable of doubling its present production, without any further expense in management, and with but little increase in the cost for labour.

The past working of the Company has resulted in a uniform dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum, paid to its shareholders each year, to 24th June, 1864, and in an accumulation of undivided assets at present amounting to £30,281 ls. 3d., as shown by the balance-sheet.

For this amount of undivided surplus the present shareholders, instead of withdrawing it, are content, after payment of the ordinary dividend for the past year, to receive the balance represented by similar debentures to those now offered to the public.

The plan hitherto pursued has been to remunerate the staff of management, all of whom are shareholders, by a percentage on the dividends declared, and it is proposed to continue a system which thus far has worked so advantageously.

It will be seen that the important features of this undertaking are its steady and successful working as a Company for the past six years, that so little is required to be sunk either in buildings, machinery, or preliminary expenses, that no cash outlay or otherwise is incurred for promotion—and that past profits have been sufficient to warrant the expectation of good dividends for the future.

A copy of the articles of association will be lodged for inspection at the Registered Office, and at the Brokers'. The summary of the past year's balance-sheet, duly audited, is annexed.

Applications to be made for shares on the subjoined form, accompanied by the deposit, either through the Bankers, the Brokers, Cophall-court, or to the Secretary, at 70, Great Tower-street, City.

Debentures to be applied for by letter, either through the Brokers or to the Secretary.

1st July, 1865.

THE LONDON and COLONIAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1865.

SUMMARY OF THE BALANCE-SHEET.

1865.	Dr.	
June 24. Capital paid up—321 shares of £100 each	£82,100 0 0	
June 24. Liabilities:—		
Bills payable, including drafts accepted for customers, against which the Company holds security	£18,218 14 8	
Under general trading account	58,287 3 1	
	76,505 17 9	
June 24. Surplus fund, inclusive of amount brought forward	61,925 12 2	
Gross profit for current year	£38,089 17 6	
Balance undivided from last year	2,752 4 11	
	£40,842 14 0	
Deduct business expenses, labour and interest	22,487 4 11	
Net profit	18,355 9 1	
	£238,886 19 0	

1865. Cr.
June 24. Real estate, as per Mr. D. Cronin's valuation, dated 20th June, 1865 .. £61,875 0 0

Assets:—
June 24. Fixed and loose plant and effects at Burton, as per Mr. Cronin's valuation .. £12,396 13 0

June 24. Ditto, Ditto at Victoria

stores, as per Mr. Cronin's valuation...	7,827 11 0
	20,024 4 0
Less casks, already taken in account ..	2,886 5 0
June 24. Under general trading account.....	144,799 10 11
Cash at Bankers—The London Joint-Stock	15,074 9 1
	£238,886 19 0
1865.	
June 24. By balance surplus fund	61,925 13 2
By net profit	18,355 9 1
	£80,281 1 3

Examined and found correct, June 27, 1865.
(Signed) JOHN SPONG,
General Manager and Secretary.

To the Shareholders of the London and Colonial Company (Limited).

We have examined and audited the accounts of the Company for the year ending the 24th June, 1865, and have to report that we find them duly vouched, and to be in strict accordance with the books of the Company.

The balance-sheet (of which the above is a summary) sets forth the assets and liabilities, and exhibits clearly the financial position of the Company.

(Signed) LADBURY, COLLISON, and VINEY,
Auditors and Public Accountants.

16, King-street, Cheapside, 30th June, 1865.

I report, that in my judgment—the brewery premises at Burton-on-Trent, the residences there, forming part of the brewery property, the building land, the fixed and loose plant and effects at Burton, the Victoria Stores at North Woolwich, and the fixed and loose plant and effects there, altogether—may be justly entered upon the books of the Company as representing a capital of eighty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine pounds four shillings.

(Signed)

DANIEL CRONIN.

Full prospectus and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Brokers', the Solicitors', or at the Company's office.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the London and Colonial Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid you the sum of £ the sum of £ I hereby request you will allot me shares of £100 each in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company in respect thereof, also to sign the Articles of Association when required, and I hereby authorise you to place my name upon the register of members.

Usual signature.....
Name in full.....
Profession or occupation.....
Residence or place of business in full.....
Date.....

* Insert "bankers," "brokers," or "secretary," as the case may be.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, E.C.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of this highly prosperous Society was held on Wednesday evening, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. Mr. JOHN GOVER (chairman of the Board of Directors) presided, and the business was commenced by Mr. J. E. TRESDER (the secretary) reading the report, as follows:—

"The directors, at the termination of the 14th year, have great satisfaction in reporting to the shareholders that the business of the past has been as satisfactory as that of any preceding year. The cash statement and balance-sheet will show the extent of the Society's financial operations, and testify to their profitable nature. One thousand nine hundred and forty-six new shares have been issued. The sum of 48,986l. 9s. 3d. has been received, of which 19,502l. 14s. was invested in real estate, and the remainder in subscription shares. The sum of 28,984l. 2s. 9d., with the accumulation of interest and profits, has been repaid to shareholders upon shares matured or withdrawn. The subscription shares have had placed to their credit the interest due thereon, the amount being 2,896l. 0s. 9d. The holders of real estate shares have either been paid interest half-yearly at the fixed rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, or an equivalent amount has been placed to their credit. The total amount of interest so paid and apportioned is 3,794l. 8s. 1d. The total amount now invested with the Society upon shares, including interest and profits, is 183,764l. 16s. 4d. The directors have extended the facilities for the withdrawal of investments, so as to enable any sum not exceeding 100l. to be withdrawn at one week's notice, and sums above 100l. at one month's notice, interest being paid up to the expiration of notice. In conformity with the Society's rules, the valuation of the liabilities and assets has been made, the results of which will be found in the balance-sheet. The directors have apportioned 5 per cent. of the surplus profits of the year to the reserve fund, increasing it to 1,568l. 19s. 9d., which amount is invested in Consols. They have also apportioned amongst the holders of subscription shares the sum of 3,396l. 4s. 11d., being equivalent to a bonus of 6 per cent. This bonus has been carried to the credit of the respective accounts, which, for the past year, will be equal to raising the interest on shares taken for 5 and 7½ years, to 10 per cent., and on shares of 12½ years to 10½ per cent. The sum of 13,466l. 8s. 9d. has been deposited with the Society. The balance now remaining to the credit of depositors is 24,071l. 9s. 5d., including interest that has been allowed to accumulate. The sum of 42,029l. 6s. 6d. has been advanced upon the mortgage of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold securities, and the sum of 5,636l. 10s. has been lent to shareholders upon the security of their shares, making the total advances of the year 47,664l. 16s. 6d. The sum 13,647l. 11s. 9d. has been received for interest upon loans. The sum of 34,963l. 9s. 1d. has been repaid off loans, and the balance of principal and interest due to the Society is 184,670l. 4s. 6d. The deeds and other securities have been examined by the auditors, and reported upon by them, in their certificate, appended to the balance-sheet. The directors have to report the receipt of 500l. from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, as compensation, &c., upon their taking possession of one portion of the offices of the Society, which amount has been reserved to meet the expenses attendant upon the removal of the Society's offices, which may shortly become necessary. The directors, with deep regret, report the decease of their colleague, Mr. Francis Cuthbertson, who, from the commencement of the Society, discharged the onerous duties of a trustee and director with much credit to himself, and greatly aided the progress of the institution. In recording the decease of Mr. Cuthbertson, the following resolution was passed, and a copy forwarded to his bereaved family:—

"Resolved, that the Board in recording the lamented decease of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Francis Cuthbertson, desire to express their appreciation of the services rendered by him as one of the earliest directors of the Society, and would tender to the members of his bereaved family, their sincere expression of sympathy in the heavy loss sustained by them." The directors, in conformity with the Society's rules, elected Mr. Daniel Pratt a trustee, and Mr. George Scott Freeman a director, the latter holding office till this meeting, when Mr. Cuthbertson would have retired by rotation.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, and pointed out that this Society had from its very origin neither broken any promises, disappointed any hopes, caused loss to anyone, nor shaken anybody's confidence in it. It had always been a great success from the very first year of its existence, and its prosperity continued on the increase. Thus comparing the years 1864 and 1865 there had been an increase from 1,918 to 1,946 in shares issued; from 166,209l. to 183,764l. in investments in shares; from 11,390l. to 13,466l. in money received

on deposit; from 13,584l. to 13,647l. in interest on advances; and from 175,995l. to 184,670l. in the principal and interest out; but there had been a decrease from 4,133l. to 3,977l. in the working expenses. There were two things he always liked to see—an increase of business and a decrease of expense. In addition to the dividend declared, there was a reserved fund of 1,568l., which was growing larger every year and which was invested in Consols. This year, like last year, the interest paid to investors would be at the rate of 10 per cent., there having been previously a faithful calculation of the liabilities and assets. During the year one event had cast a gloom over the Society, which was the death of Mr. F. Cuthbertson, who had been a director from the commencement and a brother trustee with himself and Mr. Miller. They had all heard the resolution passed by his brother directors, and if they had all had the happiness of knowing Mr. Cuthbertson as he had known him, they would say with him that a more conscientious, kind-hearted man was not to be met with anywhere. To fill up the vacancy the directors had elected Mr. George Scott Freeman, a gentleman very well known. He had a high standing as a man of business, and possessed great influence. His connection with the Society was likely to be of great benefit to it. He might congratulate the shareholders on the Society having attained to its present position, but its occupation of that position was no guarantee that it would retain it. To ensure this result there must be in the future the exercise of the same skill and care and effort as in the past. If this was done the Society would be like its name—"Perpetual."

The report was adopted, and the retiring directors, Messrs. H. R. Silvester, J. Thompson, and G. S. Freeman, were re-elected.

Mr. SILVESTER, in acknowledging his re-election, alluded to his election nine years ago after a severe contest. It was a pleasure to him to be elected then, but it was a far greater pleasure now, after having laboured successfully with his colleagues during those nine years. He could congratulate them and the shareholders on the uniform and steady progress made by the Society.

Mr. THOMPSON also responded for the resolution just passed, and referred to the directors having conducted the business of the Society satisfactorily. He also expressed an opinion that the business of the Society might be extended with very great advantage.

Mr. G. S. FREEMAN made a few remarks, in which he touchingly alluded to the late Mr. Cuthbertson, and stated that no exertion should be spared as far as he was concerned to maintain and increase the prosperity of the Society.

Mr. EVANS referred to the prosperity of the Society, and urged its extension, so that a larger number of persons might be benefited by it.

Mr. T. Miers was re-elected an auditor, and, in his absence, Mr. PRATT responded for him, making some appropriate remarks upon the Society being progressive, paying, and permanent.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and Directors on the motion of Mr. EVANS, seconded by Mr. TOWNSEND.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, stated that both the Directors and the shareholders had expressed an opinion that it was not advisable to seek to extend the operations of the Society, it having now reached a paying point. If they increased their capital too much, there would be a difficulty in finding investments for it.

Mr. CAVE alluded very feelingly to the recent illness of their Secretary, referred to his efficiency, and moved a vote of thanks to him, which was seconded by Mr. MILLER, and carried unanimously.

Mr. TRESDER briefly thanked the meeting for this renewed expression of confidence in him, and said it had been as much a pleasure as a duty to attend to the business of the Society.

A vote of thanks to the Auditors, Solicitor, and Surveyor, terminated the proceedings.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.

John Bradbury, Esq. John Feltham, Esq.
Henry White Castle, Esq. Joseph Freeman, Esq.
Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C. Chas. Gilpin, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Fell Christy, Esq. Chas. Reed, Esq., F.R.S.
Henry Constable, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Whetham, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D., and John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

SECRETARY—George Morris, Esq.

Amount of Profit of the five years ending 20th November, 1862, was £531,965 3 4

Making the total Profit divided £1,227,358 5 3

INSTANCES OF REDUCTIONS IN PREMIUMS.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Premium now Payable.	Reduction per Cent.
October, 1836	49	1,000	43 11 8	£ s. d. 0 7 10	99
March, 1840	48	200	8 10 4	1 19 4	77
January, 1839	36	1,000	29 10 0	10 12 8	64
December, 1850	58	2,000	126 0 0	64 6 8	49
January, 1852	35	500	14 11 8	9 2 8	37½
January, 1859	49	3,000	132 0 0	98 7 10	25½

The following are a few instances wherein the Premiums have become extinct, and Annuities for the next five years granted in addition:—

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium now extinct.	Annuity Payable.
April, 1836	54	1,000	£ s. d. 52 0 0	£ s. d. 8 8 8
August, 1836	56	500	29 3 4	9 1 3
August, 1837	69	2,000	135 3 4	75 6 8
March, 1842	61	500	32 19 2	1 17 4

Amount of Claims Paid 1,611,165 5 3

Gross Annual Income 388,791 15 7

Accumulated Fund 2,420,953 14 0

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st JULY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The prospectus and every information may be had on application.

June 24, 1865.

GEORGE MORRIS, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual Income £79,046

Profits Divided amongst Members 145,389

Claims Paid 209,310

Accumulated Premium Fund 312,318

The Fifth Triennial Division, just made, gives a

CASH BONUS OF 24 PER CENT.

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

THE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

CHIEF OFFICE: 370, Strand, London, W.C.

CAPITAL—HALF-A-MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HATTERSLEY, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN CAUDWELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Captain George Bayly. W. Paul Clift, Esq.
F. Brodigan, Esq., J.P. Joseph A. Horner, Esq.
Alfred Bryant, Esq. Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A.
Right Hon. Lord Teynham.

AUDITORS.

J. J. Andrew, Esq., F.R.S.
J. Baxter Langley, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Edward Schnadhorst, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER—Robert F. Power, Esq., M.D.
HOMOEOPATHIC REFERENCE—Jacob Dixon, Esq., M.D.
SOLICITOR—Henry Earle, Esq., 29, Bedford-row, London.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank, Temple-bar.
The Estates Bank, 154, Strand, London; and 4, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—W. S. R. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.

GENERAL MANAGER—Hubert G. Grist, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—George S. Horanail, Esq.

AGENCY SECRETARY—Herbert Thompson, Esq.

SECRETARY FOR IRELAND—Ed. Allworthy, Esq., Belfast.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Paid-up Policies on Equitable Terms.
Deposit Policies in lieu of Fixed Sums paid down.
Special Temperance Section.
Special Homoeopathic Section.
Special Working Men's Section.
Advances in connection with Life Assurance.
Immediate and Deferred Annuities.
Educational and General Endowments.

The Board will be glad to entertain applications (addressed to the General Manager), for Agencies from Persons able to introduce business. Prospectuses sent per post for one stamp.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums moderate. Duty 1s. 6d. per cent. No charge for Policy. Risks undertaken in any part of the world.

Application for Foreign and Home Agencies, from men of position, invited.

MORELL THEOBALD, Manager.

8, Finch-lane, E.C., and 7, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Applications for LOCAL and DISTRICT AGENCIES invited

BY THE

NATIONAL UNION

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—No. 235, STRAND, LONDON.

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:—

1.—Policies at the ordinary rates of premium become payable during the lifetime of the Assured.
2.—Indisputability after three years.
3.—The granting of greater facilities for the continuance and non-forfeiture of Policies.
Detailed Prospectuses and every information may be had on application to

HENRY SUTTON, Secretary.

N.B.—SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO MINISTERS.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.

CYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman: LAWFORD AGLAND, Esq.
Major-General Henry Pelham. Duncan James Kay, Esq.
Burn. Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively. They are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London.

By order,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE EMPEROR LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS NOW DECLARED.

Sum Assured.	Age.	Or Bonus in addition to the sum assured.	Or cash in reduction of the next annual premium.	Or permanent reduction of future annual prem.
£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1000	43	85 2 0	30 1 8	3 5 3
600	27	38 13 0	10 2 0	0 16 9
500	50	42 16 0	17 8 4	2 5 4
100	44	7 13 0	2 15 6	0 6 1
50	66	7 2 0	3 14 4	0 17 2

A Dividend of five per cent., with a Bonus of one per cent., paid to the shareholders.

THE NEXT BONUS WILL BE DECLARED IN 1867.

Claims payable within fourteen days after proof of death.

Fire insurance at the usual rates. Duty reduced to 1s. 6d. per cent.

Forms of Proposal for Assurance, Prospectus, &c., forwarded on application to

EBENEZER CLARKE, Jun., Sec.,

78, Cannon-street West, E.C.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and goodbill a discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

E. MILES and SONS,

DENTISTS,

15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, CITY.

The best Sets of Teeth, and Newest Improvements.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE
(PATENT)
MIXTURE OF TEAS,
6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.
Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed
FRANKS, SON and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street
West.

TRADE MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR
Prepared from
THE BEST MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN.
Warranted Perfectly Pure,
And much recommended for
CHILDREN'S DIET.
"JOHN BROWN,"
"JOHN POLSON,"

Is signed by the makers on each packet, as counterfeit cheap
qualities are sometimes sold instead of Brown and Polson's.

CANDLES.—THE NEW CANDLE
Self-fitting. No Holder, Paper, or Scraping required.
PATENTED.

FIELD'S Improved Patent Hard, Snuffless Chamber Candle is
SELF FITTING, Clean, Safe, Economical, and Burns to the
End. Sold Everywhere by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale
and for Export, at the Works,

J. C. & J. FIELD'S,
UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

Field's celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, and Patent
Paraffine Candles, as supplied to
HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

SAPONINE,

FROM
HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAPERY,
Is an elegant and recharged Preparation of the highest class,
possessing superior detergent properties, and superseding the
use of soap and soda.
Sold by Oilmen, Grocers, and Druggists. Bromley-by-Bow,
London, E.

EXTRACT OF BREWERS' YEAST,

Doubly purified and concentrated.

"YEASTRINE"

Makes sweeter, purer, and more wholesome Bread than
Brewers' Yeast; and the most ignorant CANNOT MISTAKE
in using it.

Sold in penny packets by Harper Twelvetrees' Agents; and
supplied to Bakers in barrels and cisterns.
Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, in COLOURS and
BLACK, at 2s. 6d. the yard, made of bright Italian
silk, with the guarantee for durability of eminent firms in
Paris and Lyons. The Silk Department includes all the
richest and most costly productions. Patterns sent free.
HARVEY and Co., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations,
and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on
Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors,
Worcester; Messrs. CROWE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay
and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen
universally.

SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS,
WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,
BY USING

The Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets

4d. and 6d. Each Manufactured by

J. C. & J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

GERMAN YEAST was formerly used
almost universally for making bread, till the unpleasant
disclosures respecting it made by Dr. Letheby. It is now
an established fact that **BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER** is the
favourite medium for raising Bread. It makes Bread as
well as Pastings and Pastry, light, wholesome, and digestible.
Sold everywhere in packets from a penny upwards.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S
TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting
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Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL, £2,100,000,

In 21,000 Scrip Certificates of £100 each, to be hereafter divided into Shares of £10 each.

Deposit, on application, £2 per Certificate, with further payments of £8 on Allotment, and £10 on 2nd October next.

The Subscribers will, in exchange for their Letter of Allotment and Bankers' Receipt, receive Scrip Certificates, which, on payment of the sum of £10 (payable on 2nd October, as above), will be exchanged, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, for Registered Shares of £10, and the Shareholders will be credited in the Books of the Company £2 in respect of each Registered Share.

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THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Share Capital of this Company, which has been incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, for the purpose of Utilising the Sewage of the Northern area of the Metropolis, the Concession of which has been granted to Messrs. NAPIER and HOPKINS.

The Concession from the Metropolitan Board of Works to Messrs. NAPIER and HOPKINS, as now confirmed by Act of Parliament, is Scheduled to the Act, and both may be inspected at the Office of the Company.

The Concession has been vested in the Company on condition of the payment to Messrs. NAPIER and HOPKINS, under the provisions of the Act, of 50,000*l.* in fully paid up shares of the Company, and a small contingent per centage of the net profits.

The Concession recites, that in the opinion of the Board, the Works proposed by Messrs. NAPIER and HOPKINS are calculated to effect the three following objects, namely:—

1. To divert the Sewage from the Thames.
2. To render it innocuous, by its application to growing crops.
3. To realise the greatest money value of the manure contained in it.

The first Article confers upon Messrs. NAPIER and HOPKINS "the absolute and exclusive right to, and property in the Sewage," for a period of fifty-four years from the passing of the Act, but makes the following provision in reference to the application of the net profits resulting from the scheme after the expiration of four years from the passing of the Act. Previous to the expiration of that period, all the profit results to the Company.

After deduction of the annual charge for "money borrowed," and of the "working and establishment expenses," the net profit shall be applied—

- 1st.—In payment of interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the Share Capital.
- 2nd.—In payment of equal moieties to the Shareholders and the Metropolitan Board of the further profits up to 15 per cent.
- 3rd.—In division of profits exceeding 15 per cent. and up to 25 per cent. between the Shareholders and the Metropolitan Board, in the proportion of one-fourth to the former, and three-fourths to the latter.
- 4th.—After 25 per cent. the division again to become equal.

The objects of these stipulations is, that while the Metropolitan Board are virtually to receive half the profits, yet, that in order to give a greater security, and therefore greater value to the Shares, the Shareholders are to have a preference to the extent of 5 per cent. which is made good to the Metropolitan Board between the points of 15 and 25 per cent., at which latter point each party receives 12½ per cent., and the division is then continued equally. Thus, the Share Capital of the Company derives the advantage of the entire capital, approaching Three Millions sterling, expended by the Board on the North side of the Thames, for the collection of the Sewage at the point of its delivery to the Company.

At the expiration of thirty-four years, the Board have the right, on giving two years' notice, to require a revision by arbitration of the above apportionment of profits.

The Concession stipulates for the construction of a circular brick culvert, 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, shown by the red line on the accompanying map, and running from the Northern Outfall Sewer to the East Coast of Essex, and further, for the reclamation of the tract of foreshore and sand coloured pink on the Map, (about 7,000 acres). The intention being to irrigate the lands in the district through which the culvert passes, and to utilise the surplus upon the reclaimed land.

A contract has been entered into with Mr. William Webster (who has constructed more than one-third of the Main Drainage Works of the Metropolis, including the Crossness Outfall,) for the construction of the works mentioned above, together with the necessary pumping stations, for the sum of 1,853,448*l.* To this must be added the amount to be paid to Messrs. NAPIER and HOPKINS in Shares, as before mentioned; the cost of land, engineering, Parliamentary, and legal expenses, superintendence, and management, together with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the capital during the construction of the culvert, estimated at a total of 546,552*l.*; in all, 2,400,000*l.* The Act authorises the Directors to raise the amount of 700,000*l.* in Debentures, but of this, as above shown, only 300,000*l.* will in all probability be required.

The Company have the right of taking, without any payment, during the first four years, as much of the Sewage as they can utilise. From this source an immediate return may be obtained, so that the return upon capital during construction should be much in excess of the interest provided.

On payment on the 2nd October next of the 10*l.* per Certificate then due, the Certificates of 100*l.* will be exchanged for registered Shares of 10*l.* each.

According to the calculations made the eventual revenue of the Company is estimated at about 730,000*l.*, and the working expenses and management at 50,000*l.*

Applications in the annexed form should be left with the Bankers, who will not, however, receive any applications unless accompanied by a deposit of 2*l.* per certificate on the number of certificates applied for. In cases where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and should a smaller number than is applied for be allotted, the balance returnable to the applicant will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment. In cases where no allotment is made, the deposit paid on application will be liable to forfeiture if the balance due on allotment be not paid within the term fixed by the letter of allotment, and the allotment will be liable to cancellation. Defaults by Subscribers in due payment of the 10*l.* per Scrip Certificate, payable on 2nd October, 1865, will in like manner, render the Scrip Certificates subject to cancellation, and the amount theretofore paid thereon to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Bankers and Brokers and at the Offices of the Company, No. 60, Threadneedle-street, E.C., London.

METROPOLIS SEWAGE AND ESSEX RECLAMATION COMPANY.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES, To be left with the Banks.

No. _____
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLIS SEWAGE AND ESSEX RECLAMATION COMPANY.
Gentlemen,—
Having paid to _____ the sum of £ _____ being a deposit of 2*l.* per Certificate on _____ Certificates, I request you to allot to me _____ Certificates of 100*l.* each, in THE METROPOLIS SEWAGE AND ESSEX RECLAMATION COMPANY, in conformity with the Prospectus issued by the International Financial Society (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept (subject in all respect to the terms of the said Prospectus) such Certificates or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum due on allotment thereof, at such time as may be fixed by the Letter of Allotment, and to pay the further sum of 10*l.* per Certificate on 2nd October, 1865.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Signature.....
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Reference.....
Date.....

MEMORANDUM

ON THE METROPOLIS SEWAGE AND ESSEX RECLAMATION SCHEME.

This scheme has for so long been a subject of public interest, and has been so fully discussed by the press, that it is unnecessary now to add more in justification of the prospectus, than give a very brief summary of the Parliamentary proceedings in relation to it, and an estimate of the profit likely to accrue to the Shareholders.

It was for the necessary powers to construct the works named in the Concession that application was made to Parliament; powers also being obtained for the reclamation of the Dengie Flats, and for the construction of the culvert shown by the blue line on the map, should it hereafter be deemed expedient further to develop the operations of the company.

After the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, which was supported by the Right Hon. William Cowper, Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, it was, on the petition of the Corporation of the City of London, first sent before the Referees, that the engineering features of

the scheme might be thoroughly sifted. They reported as follows:—

"The Referees are of opinion that there are no objections in an engineering point of view, and that the estimate is sufficient."

The Referees were M. D. Hassard, Esq., M.P.; Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart.; and Colonel Stuart, M.P.

The proposed undertaking was then inquired into by a Select Committee of the House, who received a special instruction from the House to "inquire into the most useful and profitable means for disposing of the metropolitan sewage on the north side of the Thames."

After a long and patient inquiry, the Committee summed up their report as follows:—

"Upon the evidence, your Committee are of opinion that the scheme which has been submitted to them is a useful and profitable mode of applying the Sewage of the Northern portion of the Metropolis, and they have no reason to suppose that any more useful or profitable scheme could be devised."

The Committee consisted of—

The Judge-Advocate General, Mr. Ayrton,
Mr. Paget,
Mr. Scater-Booth,
Colonel Smyth,
Mr. Turner.

In the discussion which ensued on the presentation of the report to the House, Sir George Grey and Mr. Henley both expressed their approval of the scheme.

The scheme was again inquired into very fully by a Committee of the House of Lords, where the Bill passed through all the different stages, and having received the Royal Assent, is now an Act of Parliament, and has become law. On the division in the House of Lords upon the third reading, 49 Peers voted in favour of the Bill, and only four against it, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being one of the 49, and giving to this Bill the countenance and support of his first vote ever recorded in the House of Lords.

Of the value of sewage as a manure, there is, as stated in a leading article upon this scheme, published in the Times of the 2nd March last, "no dispute." The only question in regard to the Sewage of London being, as the Times says, whether the value is 400,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* a-year. This latter figure is the estimate of Baron Liebig, and the Corporation of the City of London, for the sewage of both sides of the Metropolis; or roughly, about 2,666,668*l.*, as the yearly value of that portion of the sewage which has become the property of the Company by virtue of their agreement with Messrs. NAPIER and HOPKINS; but the Directors concur with these gentlemen in believing that this estimate is greatly exaggerated. However, the culvert which the Directors have contracted for is of an internal diameter of 10 feet, instead of 9 feet 6; and by means of the greater carrying power thus obtained, together with the means at their disposal for storing the sewage in the Reservoirs of the Metropolitan Board, they will be enabled to utilise at least 120,000,000 tons of sewage per annum, and from this they look for an eventual net profit to be divided with the Board of upwards of 650,000*l.* a-year.

The experience of forty years' application of sewage upon pure sea sand, and other soils, near Edinburgh, and of several years upon various soils near Croydon, shows that when the company's operations are fully developed and in full working, the return from the company's own land should be not less than 210,000*l.*, and this would absorb 35 millions of tons of sewage, leaving 85 millions available for sale to the farmers along the line of culvert, which in the same ratio of value would produce not less than 510,000*l.* a year, making a total of 720,000*l.*; and this figure is singularly borne out by the experience and opinions of those most conversant with the subject, and is quite within the estimates given in evidence before the House of Parliament. One farmer, Mr. Wagstaff, of South Oxendon, who farms 1,200 acres on the line of culvert, stated upon oath that he would be prepared to give twopence per ton for such quantities of the Sewage as it suited him to take—a value strongly insisted upon by many high authorities; at which rate the yearly value of the whole would be no less than One Million Sterling.

Another rough estimate of the realisable value of Sewage which has been given in evidence by many authorities, namely, one penny per ton all round, would produce 500,000*l.* a-year; so that the estimated return of 720,000*l.* arrived at by independent calculations, is as near as possible the mean between these two estimates.